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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Fair. Temp. 23-20 (91-68). Tomorrow fair with possible evening storm. LONDON: Fair. Temp. 29-16 (84-61). Tomorrow fair. ROME: Fair. Temp. 34-16 (93-61). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 34-25 (93-77).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	20 Sch.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
Belgium	33 B.Fr.	Morocco	2.80 Dr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Fire	16 P.	Nigeria	50 K.
Finland	3.20 F.M.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
France	2.50 F.	Portugal	14 Esc.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Spain	50 Ptas.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 8	Turkey	T.25
Iran	35 Rials	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 c.
Italy	300 Lire	Yugoslavia	9 D.
Israel	I.£1.00		

Reds Draw Protests in Portugal

Talks on Cabinet Are Continuing

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Aug. 3 (NYT).—Despite official warnings against disorder, anti-Communist demonstrators again went into the streets of various towns last night and today.

The unrest persisted as the country's military leadership, concentrated in a three-member directorate, continued to wrestle with the problem of forming a Cabinet to replace the one that fell apart three weeks ago with the resignation of the Socialist and Popular Democratic parties.

Last night in Famlicao, a town near Oporto, two persons were wounded by gunfire during a demonstration outside the Communist headquarters, the latest in a series of anti-Communist attacks that have taken place in Portugal in the last month. Forty Communists trapped inside the building were said to have fired to fend off the crowd until they could be rescued by soldiers.

The Communists were themselves detained by the military for a while after some automatic weapons and shotguns were found inside the building. The party complained that some of the soldiers had actually sided with the demonstrators.

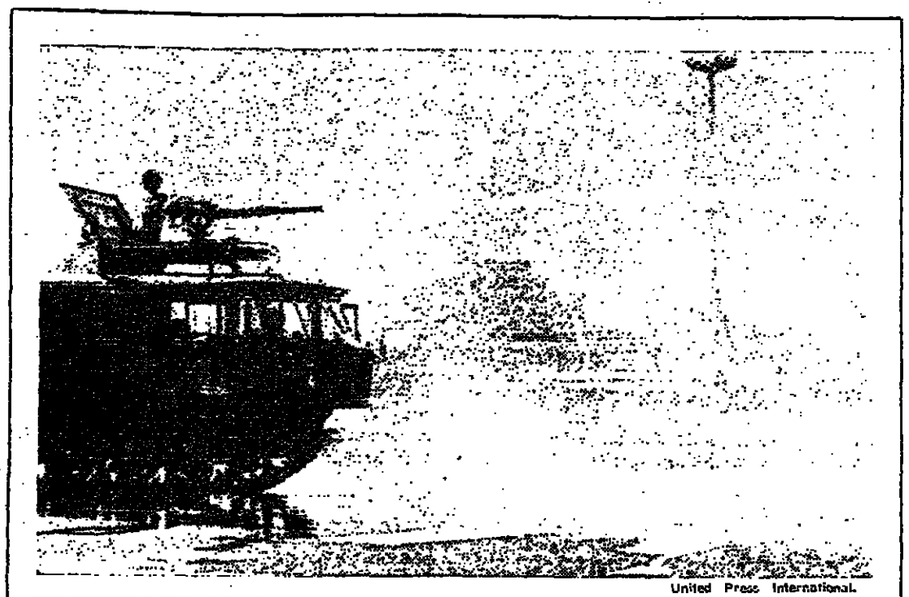
The Popular Democrats held anti-Communist meetings in Braganza in the extreme north and in Portimao in the south and in both places demanded that they, with the Socialists, be recognized as representing the majority will of the country. In Coimbra, the third largest city, Roman Catholics marched to protest the loss of a church radio station in Lisbon to Communist and far-left workers.

Triumvirate Meets

The major target of Popular Democratic and Socialist ire, the Communist-backed Premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, was still delaying announcement of a new Cabinet in which neither the Socialists nor the Popular Democrats would be represented. He met throughout the day with the other members of the triumvirate, President Francisco da Costa Gomes and Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, head of security forces, in an attempt to find a workable formula for a government.

The possibility remained that such a formula would not be found and that Gen. Goncalves would no longer continue as Premier. This would satisfy the Socialists and Popular Democrats but alienate the Communists. Last night, the Premier's office said the three men were studying a "restructuring of the executive," a phrase that implied a possible downgrading of the Premier.

The infighting spilled over into the military ranks as well. Col. Jaime Neves, a relatively conservative officer who was removed Wednesday as commanding officer of a commando regiment based near Lisbon, charged yesterday that there had been a plot against him and let it be understood that it was engineered by the Communist party.



United Press International.

WATERING DOWN—Ground crew at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport sprayed the runways with water yesterday when heat started to melt the asphalt pavement.

Drought in France Causes Some Water Cuts

PARIS, Aug. 3 (AP).—Authorities in rural areas of Britany, Normandy and southwest France imposed water rationing this weekend as France's worst drought since 1906 went into its 49th day.

Most parts of France have had no rain except local thunderstorms since June 15. Temperatures have been in the 30s C for the last week.

In numerous villages, a drought emergency was declared as rivers dried up and farmers ran out of water for crops and livestock. In some areas dependent on surface water, drinking water was rationed and water mains functioned only a few hours a day. Some rural authorities banned sprinkling of lawns and other "wasteful" uses of water.

The drought and heat wave complicated the first weekend of August, when most Frenchmen go on vacation.

In southeastern France, angry winegrowers protesting imports of cheap Italian and other foreign wines continued to disrupt vacation traffic on roads and railroads.

The protesting growers obliterated road signs with paint, causing confusion among thousands of motorists traveling to or from Spain and southern France. Road blocks on the main highways again created huge traffic jams. A jam of 25 kilometers was reported between Beziers and Narbonne.

The drought and heat wave also caused forest and brush fires in parts of southern France.

Water supplies in cities were only slightly affected because heavy rain in the last three years has left the underground water level high.



Associated Press.

BEARING UP—A polar bear at Duisburg zoo in West Germany looked as though he might be dreaming of his native ice cap as temperatures soared into the 90s.

Workers Returning From Paris

All 188 Aboard 707 Die in Morocco Crash

AGADIR, Morocco, Aug. 3 (UPI).—A chartered Boeing 707 jetliner carrying Moroccan immigrant workers home for the summer holidays crashed into a mountainside in heavy fog today, killing all 188 persons aboard, authorities said.

It was the third worst air disaster in history. The worst was the crash of a Turkish Airlines DC-10 outside of Paris in March of last year in which all 346 persons aboard, including 11 crew members, died.

The airliner, owned by the Jordanian company, Alia, and chartered to the Moroccan airline, Royal Air Maroc, crashed into the mountain near the tiny, remote village of Imzizen minutes before it had been expected to land at Agadir airport. The plane left Paris from Le Bourget Airport at 2:20 a.m.

Inhabitants of Imzizen, which is 50 kilometers northeast of Agadir, had to walk 20 kilometers over the mountainous terrain to reach a telephone and alert authorities.

Helicopters in Search

Rescue teams finally arrived by helicopter after searching in the thick fog for hours for the wreckage. They found shattered pieces of the plane scattered over a wide area and the surrounding forest burned by a fire that followed the plane's explosion. The crash impact was so great that rescuers could find no piece of wreckage bigger than one square meter, Moroccan authorities said.

They said the passengers included 177 Moroccan workers in France and four Europeans. The seven crewmen aboard were believed to be Jordanians but may have included Britons, authorities said.

The plane disappeared from Agadir Airport radar screens at 4:28 a.m., two minutes before the expected landing time, airport officials said.

"It was supposed to arrive at 4:30," one control tower officer said. "The pilot contacted us and we had a conversation as the plane was making its approach. Then we suddenly lost contact."

He added: "The pilot didn't mention any special problems—there was no fire aboard or system that wasn't working, nothing like that."

Rescue teams on the crash site were still looking for the "black box" of tape-recorded communications between the pilot and the ground controllers, officials said.

Although the plane smashed into the 3,000-foot mountain about 330 yards from Imzizen, none of the 25 inhabitants of the village was injured by flying debris, and the fire did not reach their homes.

President Goes On to Bucharest, Belgrade

Ford, Brezhnev Discuss, Fail To Agree on Weapons Curbs

From Wire Dispatches

BELGRADE, Aug. 3.—President Ford and the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, met yesterday for the second time in Helsinki without an apparent breakthrough in negotiations to curb the nuclear arms race.

Mr. Ford then went from the Finnish capital to Romania, where he signed a trade agreement. Today, he went to Yugoslavia on a 24-hour visit which will end his European tour.

As Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev emerged, buoyant and smiling, from the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki, they spoke of "progress" in the arms talks. The President later told newsmen aboard his plane that his meetings with Mr. Brezhnev Wednesday and yesterday were "encouraging."

But Mr. Ford also said that the prospects for a visit later this year by Mr. Brezhnev to Washington, where both sides had hoped to complete an accord on limiting strategic weapons, were no more certain than before their meetings in Finland.

Delivery Vehicles

Moreover, newsmen were told privately that the two leaders had not settled their differences over two of the issues holding up an agreement—whether the Soviet Union's long-range Backfire bomber should be counted as a delivery vehicle for nuclear warheads and whether the U.S. subsonic Cruise missile should be included as an offensive strategic weapon.

Mr. Ford did agree with Mr. Brezhnev on a formula to verify the number of multiple warhead missiles in each side's nuclear arsenal, and the President said that Soviet and U.S. experts would meet soon in Geneva to solidify "our areas of agreement." But the solution to the verification issue had been forecast by the White House before the Helsinki discussions.

If Mr. Ford was disappointed at the pace of the arms talks, he did not show it, however, when he danced in a Bucharest street with part of the large crowd of Romanians who greeted his arrival.

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania told Mr. Ford that his visit to the capital one day after the two of them took part in the approval of a charter on European security and cooperation was an "eloquent expression" of increasing ties between Bucharest and Washington.

Asked in a news conference on his Air Force One jet on the way to Romania if the Russians had shown a willingness to give as much as they would take, the President said that their attitude had been "forthcoming."

He went on to say, in a curious assessment of Soviet willingness to share information with Russian citizens, that "they of course have the same problem I have. They have to convince their people, as I have to convince the American people, that there is an area [of arms agreement] which is secure for all of us. So I would indicate that their attitude was forthcoming within their limits."

The tone of the airborne news conference itself suggested that Mr. Ford had attained less than he had hoped from the second long meeting with Mr. Brezhnev. The White House had arranged, before the summit session, for an expanded pool of presidential correspondents to be aboard the plane with Mr. Ford—along with a videotape camera that could have sped any announcement back to the United States.

But Mr. Ford made no announcements and, in response to an inevitable question about progress in the arms talks, he said he was encouraged. Moments later, however, the President said that the negotiations were "very difficult" and that when he described them as encouraging he meant that "we are edging toward" a reduction of the arms burden.

Shortly after the President left Helsinki, newsmen on the plane were told that "very substantial" progress had been made on the problem of how to count multiwarhead missiles.

Under a preliminary arms accord, Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev announced in November in Vladivostok, each country was limited to 1,320 of the so-called MIRV missiles, but they still had to settle on the specific mix.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press

FRESIDENTIAL SWIG—President Ford drinks wine from a flask in Sinaia, Romania, after a train ride from Bucharest with the Romanian President, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Taxes, Lower Consumption Cited

Leading Oil Companies in U.S. Report Sharp Drop in Profits

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—A riches-to-rags story is told by the U.S. oil-industry earnings figures released in the last few days.

Almost all major oil companies have announced sharp drops in second-quarter net income, making the last three months of last year and the first half of this year the worst year-to-year declines in the industry's postwar history.

While the tumble was almost inevitable after the heights reached by oil profits last year, a host of troubles conspired to reduce the industry's income this year.

Removal of the oil-depletion allowance took a considerable bite out of after-tax earnings. A squeeze on the profits from Middle Eastern crude oil ended the once-lush margins at the wellhead overseas.

And a combination of high prices and recession drastically reduced demand, especially in Western Europe.

Still, for all its problems, the oil industry remains one of the most profitable in the United States. And in spite of their reduced earnings, 25 leading companies made 10 per cent more in this year's first half than in the comparable 1973 period—before the jump in oil prices.

Natural Gas Sales

Furthermore, the steep decline in overall earnings masks the fact that some major companies, including Exxon and Texaco, have made more money within the United States from the sale of oil and natural gas so far this year than last year.

The hardest-hit companies this year are the leading multinationals—a reflection of the severe squeeze on overseas earnings. For the second quarter of this year, the five largest U.S.-owned corporations recorded an average profit decrease of 41.1 per cent from the year-earlier level.

According to the American Petroleum Institute, a wider group of about 23 U.S. oil companies recorded an average earnings decline of 35 per cent in the second quarter.

The results came as no surprise to most analysts, who tend to view the losses with something less than alarm. When everything is taken into consideration, "it's amazing that the losses weren't greater than they are," said Barry Good of Morgan Stanley & Co.

In the first place, this year's results are being measured against the industry's most profitable year. A substantial part of the record earnings were "inventory profits" that occurred when companies were able to sell substantial inventories of cheap Middle Eastern oil, acquired before the Arab embargo, at greatly increased prices.

The result was a one-shot capital gain that inflated last year's profits and made this year's income seem niggardly by comparison.

Another reason this year's profits look low involves changing currency values. When foreign income last year was translated into dollars, for reporting in the United States, the dollar was worth less in world currency markets than today. Thus, the same amount of overseas earnings is currently worth less in dollars than 12 months ago.

Not all of the industry's earnings decline was on paper, however. The latest quarterly reports indicate that oil companies

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Assad Wants A Merger of Syria, Jordan

DAMASCUS, Aug. 3 (UPI).—President Hafez al-Assad said yesterday that he wanted not only to establish a joint military command with Jordan but also to merge the two countries into one political entity.

Mr. Assad spoke to Lebanese journalists who accompanied Premier Rashid Karami on a visit to Damascus.

Asked about his rapprochement with Jordan, the Syrian President said: "We and our brothers in Jordan hope that, with the passage of time, we will not only have military unity but overall unity.

"Our brothers in Jordan say this would not be unity but a mere normalization of the situation and, in this, they are more accurate than we are," Mr. Assad said.

Lisbon Schedules Evacuation Of Most Portuguese in Angola

By David B. Ottaway

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 3 (WP).—Portugal announced here yesterday that it is planning to evacuate in the next three months practically all of Angola's remaining white Portuguese, because of the worsening civil war between two of the three nationalist movements.

A high Portuguese official said the Lisbon government now estimates that between 250,000 and 300,000 Portuguese want to leave before the colony becomes independent Nov. 11. Such an exodus would undoubtedly have extremely serious repercussions on this emerging country's already badly shaken economy.

The arrival of hundreds of thousands of refugees in Portugal in the near future would also pose a major problem for Lisbon's Armed Forces Movement, the political power whose ranks are deeply divided between moderates and radicals. Portuguese who have returned home from Angola are already being accused of rightist activities against the Communist party in Portugal.

The Portuguese official here, Lt. Col. Antonio Goncalves Ribeiro, secretary to Lisbon's high commissioner for Angola, said at a press conference that the mass exodus would require six to seven flights a day and that both TAP, the Portuguese national airline, and special chartered aircraft would be mobilized to carry it out.

Nova Lisboa, the main southern Angola city, where 10,000 refugees are camped, will be used as a second international airport starting next Sunday, to allow direct flights from there to Portugal.

The announcement of evacuation plans was the latest indication of the steadily deteriorating situation here in Portugal's last African colony, where the Marxists' Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the Chinese-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) are battling for control.

Three members of Portugal's High Revolutionary Council are now in Luanda, reportedly to decide on a new Portuguese policy. The three held all-day talks with top Portuguese officials of the transitional government and of the army yesterday.

An estimated 135,000 Portuguese nationals have left Angola in the last 15 months. All space on scheduled boats and aircraft is already booked for the next several months.

Estimates of the number of Portuguese nationals in Angola have varied from 300,000 to more than 700,000. But Col. Ribeiro yesterday put the number at around 500,000.

Turkey Threatens to Cut Off U.S. Military Cooperation

ISTANBUL, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Turkey will end its defense cooperation with the United States if new bilateral agreements cannot be worked out, Premier Suleyman Demirel said yesterday.

Mr. Demirel also said that the U.S. servicemen manning the U.S. military installations taken under Turkish control Tuesday could remain in Turkey if they wished.

"There are two main prospects before us," Mr. Demirel told newsmen after his return from the European security summit talks in Helsinki, where he and President Ford discussed the takeover of the U.S. bases.

"First we shall negotiate with the United States the possibility of a new defense cooperation agreement acceptable to Turkey," Mr. Demirel said.

"If no agreement is reached at that stage, the negotiations will be transformed to disposal [of military cooperation with Washington]," the Premier said.

Mr. Demirel said Turkey would not expel the 7,500 U.S. servicemen and their dependents.

But he said Turkey had canceled tax exemptions for U.S. servicemen. And he added that no U.S. personnel "other than those already on the bases will be permitted onto the premises without prior permission of the Turkish military authorities."

He also ruled out "for the time being" the possibility of the Turkish armed forces operating the U.S. bases.

Referring to a report that he had told Mr. Ford that most of the U.S. facilities in Turkey would be permitted to resume operations under a NATO umbrella even if Congress does not lift the arms embargo, Mr. Demirel said such an arrangement was out of the question.

Damage to SALT Feared

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Fred Ikle, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said the loss of the U.S. bases could have a crucial effect on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union and U.S. ability to monitor compliance with past agreements.

Bangladesh Floods

DACCA, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—The flood situation in Bangladesh improved today as major rivers fell below danger level. In the last week, at least 20 persons have died and 15,000 have been evacuated in monsoon floods.

Mrs. Gandhi to Amend Laws To Wipe Out Her Conviction

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has drawn up retroactive amendments to the electoral law that would free her from conviction for illegal campaign practices. The amendments are assured quick passage by Parliament.

The draft legislation, which amends all sections covering Mrs. Gandhi's case, was circulated to members of Parliament this weekend.

In effect, the bill would invalidate Mrs. Gandhi's June 12 conviction on two counts of misusing government officials during her 1971 campaign for Parliament. She won a stay, pending a Supreme Court appeal, of the automatic penalty barring her from elective office for six years. She declared a national emergency June 26 when the opposition threatened a civil disobedience campaign and called for her resignation.

Appeal Called Academic

"This makes her whole appeal to the Supreme Court academic," a lawyer said after examining the proposed amendments.

The legislation is assured quick passage because Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party enjoys a two-thirds majority in Parliament and the opposition has declared a boycott of the session to protest the arrests of its leaders.

Legal experts say it would be difficult to challenge the amendments in court because retroactive legislation has been accepted as constitutional in India in the past and the natural grounds for opposing the amendments—fundamental civil rights—have been suspended under the emergency.

Authoritative sources said the government plans to have Parliament pass the amendments this week before it concludes a special session called to approve Mrs. Gandhi's declaration of the national emergency.

The government extended the session Wednesday for a week to consider what was described then as "urgent business."

Under an amendment, work done on an election campaign by civil servants as part of their official duties would no longer be considered a form of helping the candidate's election prospects.

This amendment was designed to set aside a court ruling that Mrs. Gandhi had wrongfully used government civil servants in her constituency to build rostrums and to provide electricity for loudspeakers at her rallies.

She claimed that all the arrangements were carried out for security purposes—a contention rejected by the trial judge.

Another amendment would have the effect of nullifying the second count of Mrs. Gandhi's conviction that a senior civil servant in her secretariat worked as her campaign manager before resigning from the government.

Raising Standard of Living

Soviet Grain Buying Laid to New Policy

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—Recent Soviet grain purchases abroad are being interpreted by U.S. specialists as further evidence of a basic policy decision by the Kremlin to move more aggressively into world grain markets whenever domestic crops fall even marginally short.

The policy decision, which was made in the early 1970s in an effort to raise Soviet living standards by making more meat and other animal products available, has meant vastly increased grain requirements that not even the larger current harvests can meet.

Although dry weather has been reported this summer in some of the western grain-growing regions of the Soviet Union, a long-term weather forecast for this month predicts nearly normal conditions in the eastern regions, where the spring wheat crop is to be harvested in coming months.

Soviet Crop to Be Big

The latest buying spree in the United States, Canada and Australia, amounting so far to *roughly half of the record* purchases of 1972, is occurring at a time when the Soviet Union is expected to produce one of the largest grain crops in its history.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, in view of spreading drought conditions this summer, has progressively scaled down its estimate of the Soviet crop to about 185 million metric tons, from an earlier prediction of 210 million tons. A metric ton is about 37 bushels.

But even the adjusted estimate, if borne out by harvest figures later this year, would come close to the third-largest Soviet harvest of 187 million tons, achieved in 1970.

In a Bind

"The Soviet leaders have put themselves in a bind," said Prof. Gale Johnson, an agricultural economist of the University of Chicago, when asked by telephone about the latest purchases.

"They are obviously very serious about expanding livestock production. But Soviet agriculture has evidently been unable to provide the large additional grain requirements to feed the growing herds. This accounts for the massive import program for feeding materials we are now seeing."

According to Prof. Johnson, the Soviet Union may be expected to import at least 5 million tons annually even after good crop years. Even if no overall additions to the domestic supply are needed, the Russians find it economical to buy grain abroad to meet some of their own export commitments or to supply the Soviet Union's Pacific coast, which is far from domestic grain-growing areas.

U.S. Halts Sales

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said yesterday that U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union will be halted until the next report on how large the U.S. corn crop will be.

In an interview in the magazine U.S. News & World Report, Mr. Butz affirmed what other Agriculture Department officials said earlier in the week—that grain exporters had been asked to stop further sales until the department's Aug. 11 crop report.

Mr. Butz said the key to the U.S. food outlook is the corn crop which is badly in need of rain in parts of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Heavy but scattered rains fell in the Midwest this weekend.



United Press International.

SOCIALISTS MEET—Swedish Premier Olof Palme, at right, speaks at press conference during meeting of European Socialists outside Stockholm. Others, from left, Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa, France's François Mitterrand, Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin, West Germany's Willy Brandt and Portugal's Mario Soares (behind Palme).

Pact With Gierek at Helsinki Revives W. German Ostpolitik

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Aug. 3 (NYT).—In a major breakthrough for Bonn's Ostpolitik—its stalled policy of reconciliation with Eastern Europe's Communist states—Poland has agreed to let 120,000 to 125,000 ethnic Germans emigrate to West Germany during the next four years.

In an eight-hour meeting in Helsinki late Friday, after the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt also agreed that Bonn would give the Poles $500 million to satisfy still outstanding pension claims and a further *$400-million trade credit at low* interest rates.

The pension-claims agreement marks a final West German atonement for the Nazi occupation of Poland in World War II —and a settlement of accounts with Poles who worked in areas of the former German Reich that are now Polish territory.

The two governments had been struggling over the money and emigration issues for the last two years and relations between them reached a low point last winter.

Emerging at 4 a.m. yesterday from their meeting in the Polish Embassy in Helsinki, Mr. Gierek was reported to have said: "The agreements have popular and unpopular aspects for both sides." They will be initialed in Bonn next week and signed in the fall, Mr. Schmidt said. Mr. Gierek will visit the West German capital next spring.

The agreement marks a turning point in West German-Polish relations almost as great as that of 1970, when the two countries agreed to diplomatic relations. After that, 58,000 Poles emigrated to West Germany but the flow slowed to a trickle in the last two years.

Mr. Schmidt also held the second of two meetings in Helsinki with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, Friday night—in the first East-West German summit meeting since 1970. East Germany and Bonn have had diplomatic relations with each other since last year, but the climate had been poor since May of last year, when the discovery of an East German spy in Chancellor Willy Brandt's office led him to resign in favor of Mr. Schmidt.

The West German spokesman, Klaus Bolling, said the first meeting Friday afternoon was "substantive and uninhibited."

The leaders agreed, he said, to tell their negotiators to put *priority this fall on talk about* rebuilding the bumpy Helmstedt-Berlin highway, which Hitler built before the war.

They will also discuss plans to construct a new four-lane highway from Hamburg to Berlin, and to modernize the rail lines.

The main dispute will be about how much Bonn will have to pay the East Germans to build the roads and railroads. The two men apparently did not settle this question Friday.

PLO Denounces Cairo Stand On Keeping Israel in the UN

BEIRUT, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The Palestine Liberation Organization yesterday denounced the Egyptian stand at the African summit conference in Kampala, charging that Cairo had renounced its commitment to the Palestinian cause and was preparing to recognize Israel in return "for a handful of Sinai soil."

The sharp attack was published by the PLO newspaper following reports that Egypt on Friday prevented other Organization of African Unity members from adopting a resolution urging Israel's expulsion from the United Nations. The OAU summit session adopted a much more subdued resolution, calling for increased pressure on Israel, "including the possibility of eventually depriving it" of UN membership.

"This Egyptian stand is the crowning of repeated deviations," the PLO publication's editorial said.

Cairo's position, the editorial said, "shows that the price of a handful of Sinai soil is the recognition of the Zionist state of Israel . . ."

Last February, a similar editorial, accusing Egypt of planning to trade part of the Sinai Desert for the entire "pan-Arab cause," prompted President Anwar Sadat to decline to meet a PLO delegation.

The PLO newspaper said yesterday: "American imperialism has realized concrete successes in Egypt and thus brought about a new and serious situation that has negative effects on the entire region and threatens to tip the Arab balance of power in favor of the hireling regimes."

To counter the Egyptian moves, the editorial called for greater Palestinian unity, a "reformulation" of inter-Arab alliances and closer relations with the Soviet Union.

Cairo Explanation

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (AP).—Egypt is taking a moderate approach to the Arab drive to expel Israel from the UN because it does not want to cripple negotiations for a new troop-separation agreement in the Sinai, officials here said yesterday.

"We are now at a very critical point in these talks," a high-level source said. "We want a new disengagement. But we are prepared to re-evaluate our strategy if there is no progress before the end of the month."

In keeping with the moderate line that has characterized his policy since the October, 1973, war, President Sadat has said: "If we want Israel to implement UN resolutions [on withdrawing from Arab land] it would be better if it stayed in the United Nations but if Israeli procrastination continues we will insist on its expulsion."

Egypt Falls in Debt Bid

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (AP).—Egyptian Finance Minister Ahmed Abu Ismail did not succeed in rescheduling payment of a $4 billion-to-$6 billion debt to the Soviet Union for military purchases, Cairo newspapers indicated yesterday.

They quoted Mr. Ismail, at the end of a 10-day visit to Moscow, as saying that a date would be set for a deputy Soviet foreign trade minister to visit Egypt to continue the talks.

Socialists Of Europe Back Israel

By Dusko Doder

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 3 (WP).—*Europe's Democratic Socialist* leaders agreed unanimously yesterday to oppose a Third World attempt to oust Israel from the United Nations. At the same time, they decided to render joint support to Portugal's embattled Socialist party.

Israel and Portugal were among the major topics discussed by 11 senior Democratic Socialist politicians here. A spokesman for the group, Swedish Premier Olof Palme, said at a press conference that "we are all completely unanimous" in the opinion that attempts to suspend or expel Israel from the UN would violate the charter of the world organization.

This, Mr. Palme said, would include "grave consequences for the future of the United Nations."

Among those who attended the meeting were Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and his predecessor Willy Brandt, François Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, Premier Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, Mario Soares, the Portuguese Socialist leader, and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria.

The assembled leaders announced the formation of a Committee for Solidarity, Friendship and Support of Democratic Socialism *in Portugal. Mr. Palme, who was* named chairman of the group, said it would work through Mr. Soares's party for the accomplishment of its objectives.

"The spirit of détente may be first tested in Portugal," Mr. Wilson said he told Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during their meeting in Helsinki earlier this week at the European Security Summit Conference.

Mr. Wilson said he and other Western leaders met Friday with Portuguese President Francisco da Costa Gomes and told him with "absolutely brutal frankness" about their misgivings over totalitarian tendencies in Portugal.

Although Mr. Soares urged his Socialist colleagues to provide unconditional economic and other aid to Portugal, Mr. Wilson said the meeting reaffirmed an earlier decision that no aid will be made available "unless there is a speedy return to pluralistic society in Portugal."

Rabin Reports Success

TEL AVIV, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Premier Rabin returned tonight from Stockholm and said he had succeeded in mobilizing European Socialist support against any Arab-backed move to have Israel ousted from the UN.

"Israel in a long time has not been able to mobilize such massive support," he told reporters.

The Premier said many of the Europeans had assured him they would take active steps to prevent such a move.

U.S. Oil Firms Report Sharp Drop in Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

have suffered a real drop in total operating income for the first half of this year.

The removal of the oil-depletion allowance by Congress in March drained almost $500 million from the coffers of the top five companies in the first half of the year. The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the industry as a whole will pay about $2 billion more in taxes this year as a result of the loss of the tax subsidy for domestic exploration and drilling.

In their earnings reports, a number of companies singled out this tax change as primarily re*sponsible for their relatively poor* profit performance this year. Industry analysts were more likely to attribute the drop to an estimated 10-per-cent decline in world consumption of petroleum products in the first half of this year, a decline that was far steeper outside the United States, where demand for refined products fell 4 per cent last year.

Royalty Payments

Profit margins on foreign crude oil have also been badly squeezed. Last year, multinational oil companies were making approximately $1.25 a barrel for crude oil at the wellhead in the Middle East, up from 30 to 40 cents a barrel in 1973. But in the last year, as their tax and royalty payments to the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries gradually caught up with increased oil prices, the return shrank to 22 cents a barrel.

At the same time, the higher prices, combined with recession in Europe, severely reduced demand abroad for crude oil, refined products and chemicals.

Analysts estimate that the major companies are operating at 60 per cent of refinery capacity overseas, compared with 80 per cent in the United States. And the once-booming tanker business is, as an analyst put it, "in shreds."

Production cuts by OPEC, which reduced output in the first few months of this year to roughly 70 per cent below last year's levels, have also sliced into some multinationals' profits. Gulf's earnings drop in particular is related to the falloff in *Arab production, since the Pitts*burgh-based company is traditionally a wholesale purchaser of crude.

More steep drops in oil earnings are expected in the third and fourth quarters of this year, again largely because of the comparison with last year's swollen profit levels. Still, analysts believe that the future declines will be somewhat less severe than *those experienced in the second* quarter of 1975.

Ford, Brezhnev Discuss, Fail To Resolve Arms-Curb Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

sile systems to be included in the total.

U.S. officials said three weeks ago, following a meeting in Geneva between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, that progress had been made on the verification of MIRV missiles.

Transylvanian Visit

In Romania today, Mr. Ford made a train trip to the Transylvanian ski resort of Sinaia, attended mass at an Orthodox monastery there and exchanged documents with President Ceausescu by which each nation becomes a favored trading partner of the other.

U.S. officials said the agreement may make it possible to boost U.S.-Romanian trade from about $400 million last year to $1 billion by 1980.

While Mr. Ford went through his program, his aides were at pains to deny reports that he had failed to make progress in the SALT talks with Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Kissinger said the reports were "absolutely ridiculous, total nonsense."

Mr. Kissinger said there was "substantial agreement" on four or five technical issues involved but he did not identify them.

The U.S.-Romanian communiqué said the Presidents agreed to begin negotiations for a long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

It said they also agreed to explore possibilities for agreements on energy, including nuclear energy, environmental protection, and public health and for a maritime accord.

In Belgrade, President Tito declared bluntly tonight at a dinner for Mr. Ford that Israel must give up occupied Arab lands and recognize Palestinian independence to avoid a "dangerous crisis in the Middle East."

The 83-year-old President of Yugoslavia, long a leading Communist supporter of the Arabs against Israel, surprised U.S. diplomats who accompanied Mr. Ford from Romania.

"If Israel desires to secure its own independence and future based upon peaceful cooperation with Arab peoples and countries," Mr. Tito said in a toast to Mr. Ford at a state dinner, "it should withdraw from Arab territories as soon as possible."

His statement did not represent a new policy but it did strike an unexpectedly strong note at a state dinner, where toasts are normally confined to relations between host and guest and avoid controversial issues.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Tito had met for one hour before the dinner and held what the White House called "very friendly and relaxed" talks.

For his part President Ford assailed the "intransigence and irresponsibility" of Third-World countries at the UN in his remarks in front of Mr. Tito, a leader of the nonaligned nations.

"We have been distressed by the intransigence and irresponsibility reflected in some of the discussions of vital issues at the United Nations forum," Mr. Ford said. "The growing alienation between developed and developing nations can only harm the best interests of both and jeopardize the solution of universal problems."

They discussed the Helsinki conference, the situation in Europe, prospects for talks under way in Vienna on reduction of *military forces in Central Europe* and bilateral questions.

Cypriots Adjourn Third Round of Talks in Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Delegates to the third round of the Cyprus conference left today for home after reporting progress in their talks.

Glafkos Clerides, the Greek-Cypriot representative, and Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot representative, agreed to permit 9,000 Turkish Cypriots living in the south to resettle in the Turkish-occupied north, while 10,000 Greek Cypriots in the north can choose whether to stay or move south.

The two sides agreed to give the UN forces in Cyprus a freer and larger role on the island. They will be allowed to organize programs to help resettle some of those Cypriots who want to move.

But a communiqué published after the meeting did not mention the plight of 200,000 other Greek Cypriots who fled their homes in the wake of last summer's Turkish invasion. They now live in the south. The next round of talks is scheduled for Sept. 8-9 in New York.

Swedish Fighter Warns Ford's Jet

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—The U.S. Air Force plane carrying President Ford from Helsinki to Bucharest strayed from its flight plan toward a Swedish military zone and was warned off by a fighter plane, a Swedish General Staff spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the presidential plane, Air Force One, had been granted clearance to fly over Swedish territory yesterday on a course passing approximately down the center of the country.

But the 707 jet strayed farther to the east and either entered or was close to a restricted area which includes the Karl Skrona naval base and the heavily fortified island of Gotland. The spokesman said a Swedish fighter plane equipped with air-to-air missiles was sent to intercept Mr. Ford's plane and warn it to return to the authorized air lane

Ethiopia Executes 20 As Foes of Revolution

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Twenty persons were executed in Ethiopia yesterday for crimes against the Ethiopian revolution, Addis Ababa radio reported.

The broadcast, monitored here, said that the crimes included "killing or confusing farmers who had backed the revolution."

Soviet Jew Is Told Emigration Rules Will Not Be Eased

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP).—A leading Jewish activist says he was told by the Soviet Union's top emigration official that the current Soviet policy of Jewish emigration will not be liberalized.

Mathematician Alexander Lerner said last night that he had been called into the office of V.S. Obidin, head of OVIR, the government agency which handles visas.

Mr. Lerner said Mr. Obidin wanted to discuss a letter that the activist had written to Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, which said the Soviet Union was only hurting itself in world public opinion by refusing to permit free Jewish emigration.

Mr. Obidin and other Soviet officials told Mr. Lerner in effect that "no policy change is planned toward Jews wanting to leave for Israel and that there is no need to change it, since this policy is already so liberal that there is no room to make it more so," the activist said

Mr. Obidin also told Mr. Lerner that his letter had been discussed at the highest level—an unusual occurrence since letters from Jewish activists to Kremlin leaders usually produce no reaction.

Four Gunmen Get £1 Million at London Gem Area

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP).—Four masked men armed with shotguns held seven persons captive at a diamond dealers' center yesterday and escaped with jewels and valuables worth about £1 million ($2.2 million), jewel dealers said.

The raid occurred at Hatton Garden, the center of London's jewel trade. The thieves bound and gagged the staff and forced open strong boxes in the vaults. No one was reported injured.

Dozens of depositors arrived later to check their boxes. Police did not disclose the size of the haul but one dealer said, "I have only a few thousand pounds worth in the vault but I know a lot of them have sums well over £100,000."

Police said that, in a strong box raid in London in 1971, thieves got away with £1.5 million, but that not all boxholders were prepared to disclose the value of their missing property.

Saudis Would Provide Funds

Yemen Ready to Accept Arn From U.S., Ending Soviet T

By Jim Hoagland

SANAA, Yemen, Aug. 3 (WP).—This country will end its 20-year arms-supply relationship with the Soviet Union and allow the stationing of U.S. military advisors here if a proposed U.S. arms sale to this nation is approved, President Ibrahim al-Hamidi declared today.

"Military relations with the Soviet Union are frozen at the moment," the 32-year-old military leader said in his first interview with a Western journalist since taking power a year ago.

"The Russians are trying to get them moving again," Col. Hamidi said, disclosing that he recently rejected a Russian offer of MiG-21 fighter-bombers. The Soviet action was apparently a bid to preempt the American deal.

"But there are chances now for the United States to go for new friendships in this area."

Col. Hamidi's bid for a new weapons system for the poorest and most populous nation in the strategic Arabian peninsula involves not only the continuing sharp rise of American influence in the Arab world at the expense of the Russians but also some delicate triangular bargaining among Yemen, the United States and Saudi Arabia, which has agreed to pay for the arms.

Over $50 Million

U.S. and Yemeni officials declined to provide details of the weapons being sought but the package is believed to be worth $50 million to $100 million and to include at least one squadron of five fighters, plus tanks and artillery.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter and one of the strongest allies of the United States in this region, is clearly manifesting ambivalent feelings about building up the military punch of its more populous southern neighbor, which supplies the major part of Saudi Arabia's labor force.

But elimination of Russian influence on Saudi Arabia's southern border has been a principal Saudi objective in recent years. The Saudis also would like to see a secure, moderate government in this politically unstable country to act as a buffer between the traditionally ruled oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf and the stridently Marxist regime of Southern Yemen.

Saudis Delay

Yet the Saudis are continuing to delay in making a firm commitment on which arms will be *purchased for Yemen, despite* warnings that delay could be disastrous for Col. Hamidi's still weak central government. There are also strong suggestions here that the U.S. Embassy in Jiddah has been prodding the Saudis to be swift and generous in helping bolster Col. Hamidi's position with arms.

The United States is said to want the Saudis to take the prime responsibility for administering, as well as financing, the military assistance package. This could be a forerunner for regional military arrangements that would leave the United States in the background assisting Arab allies to take on a larger military role.

Jordan has already sent than 20 military advise Yemen to replace departing sian experts.

"If the needs and require of a buffer zone are not into consideration, it cann main as a buffer zone," Hamidi said. "Saudi Arabi the Gulf states could help Yemen a strong ally."

U.S. congressional actio blocking the sale of Hawk defense missiles to Jordan week has raised concern about the prospects of a arms deal for Yemen, which ly controls the Bab el M strait in the Red Sea. Egypt blocked to Israeli sh during the 1973 Middle Eas

Noting that congressional tion "had affected an old ship," Col. Hamidi said, "I hope a new friendship wi also be affected."

The Soviet Union has pla key role in the turbulent po and military life of this r mountainous country of 6 farmers and tribesmen since when the Russians pu MiG-17 fighters and other ons to the government o Imam, the traditional re and secular ruler of Yemen was later ousted.

Syrians Shi Military to Iraqi Borde

By Juan de Onis

BAGHDAD, Aug. 3 (NY The rival Ba'ath Arab So leaderships of Iraq and are locked in a quarrel described as "very serious Arab diplomats here and f mascus, the Syrian capital.

The water of the Euphra a major point of conflict able sources said that Syri moved an armored division the Golan Heights front, Israel, to eastern Syria Iraq. Anti-aircraft missile teries have been strengthen the big Tabqa dam, which the Euphrates in central S

Iraqi officials scoff at th rian military moves, which regard as posturing to infl the Syrian people.

"No responsible political in Iraq thinks of an atta Syria and the idea of the tacking us seems ridiculous, Minister of Information Aziz, an influential figure Ba'ath party.

Mr. Aziz said in an int that the Iraqi government made it clear to other Arab tries, including Egypt, Saudi bia, Jordan and Algeria, th dispute with Syria would n duce Iraq's determination b an active military role in an Arab war with Israel.

Iraq sent two armored di and part of its air force to during the 1973 war and sa several thousand casualties defense of Damascus. The were pulled out when Syri cepted a cease-fire on the Heights after a cease-fire o Sinai front.

Syria has rejected Iraqi cl that Syria was holding back for irrigation on the lower phrates by limiting the through the new dam, ca serious damage to Iraqi ag ture.

Despite four months of m tion by Saudi Arabia, the dispute has not been res Minister of Irrigation Mu Talabani, who is a Kurd a Communist party represent in the Cabinet, said Iraq lost 160,000 tons of rice pr tion from lack of water.

As the dispute worsened, and Iraq withdrew their mi attaches, closed the offic their national airlines and commercial missions in other's capitals. The Iraqi bassador to Syria was re last week for "consultations" Damascus had ignored Iraqi plaints of border violation Syrian aircraft.

Europe War Peril Grows, China Says

HONG KONG, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—The official Chinese news agency, commenting on the Helsinki summit conference, said today that the danger of war was growing in Europe with the Soviet Union on the offensive and the United States "more often than not in a state of passivity."

The agency said the 35-state security conference, which ended on Friday with a joint declaration, would not end superpower rivalry for control of Europe.

"The more forcefully they strike up the tune of 'détente' and 'security,' the more it shows that the Soviet-U.S. contention for hegemony in Europe is becoming increasingly fierce," it said.



Fly Sandy to Miami. Fly National.



Fly Gwen to Houston. Fly National.

From Communists to Clergymen

FBI Maintained List of 15,000 'Targeted for Detention'

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT). —The FBI began in the early 1950s to compile a secret list, known as the "security index," of U.S. citizens who were "targeted *for detention" in a national* emergency under the Subversive Activities Control Act.

Two sources with direct knowledge of the operation said that the list, which at its peak contained about 15,000 names, included, in addition to suspected agents of hostile governments, virtually all known members of the U.S. Communist party, some of whom were "quite elderly," several clergymen and others who, according to the sources, posed no genuine internal security threat.

Repealed in 1971

The emergency detention provisions of the act under which the index was established were repealed by Congress in 1971. A source said, however, that the index was still being maintained by the *bureau's Domestic Intelligence* Division in anticipation of the reinstatement of such authority.

[An FBI spokesman said last night that the FBI maintained for two decades a secret list of about 15,000 Americans targeted for detention in case of national emergency but that the list no *longer existed.*

[The FBI had not previously admitted existence of the list. Asked why the agency was admitting it now, the spokesman said, according to the Associated Press, "We're admitting a lot of things these days."

[The list was started under provisions of the International Security Act of 1950, also known as the McCarran Act, and was maintained until 1971, when Congress repealed the detention provisions of the act, the spokesman said.

["When the law was repealed, we did away with the list," the spokesman said. "There's no way we could maintain it because the President doesn't have the authority anymore to detain anyone."]

Absence of Authority

In a telephone interview, Melvin Wulf, the legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union's New York office, said that he had never heard of the FBI's security index.

But Mr. Wulf criticized the practice by the bureau as "clearly unconstitutional," especially in the absence of any legislative authority to detain individuals in the event of an emergency.

Under the First Amendment, he noted, "You're supposed to have a right to any political opinion you want."

According to sources, officials of the bureau's intelligence division became concerned in the late 1960s that the index included individuals who could prove to be an embarrassment. So, they said, the index was pared back from around 12,000 names to about 2,000, a figure from which it has declined still further.

The 10,000 or so names that were weeded out, the sources said, were placed in a "reserve index," which for practical purposes served as an inactive file.

Budget Chief Unsure About CIA Spending

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT). —James Lynn, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, has told Congress that he could not provide assurances that none of the funds currently appropriated to the CIA were being spent for illegal covert activities or the domestic surveillance of U.S. citizens.

During his testimony Friday before the House Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Lynn said repeatedly that his office, which is responsible for preparing and approving the CIA's budget, was kept aware of all of the agency's major activities.

But he acknowledged that, because the agency was permitted by law to spend large amounts of money on the sole authority of the director of Central Intelligence, it was necessary to rely on the "integrity" of CIA officials in such matters.

The hearing was the second in a series in which the House panel is attempting to point up the inadequacy of the fiscal oversight that is applied by the executive branch to the CIA and the eight or 10 other agencies that make up the federal intelligence community.

Mr. Lynn confirmed a disclosure by Rep. Robert Kasten jr., R-Wis., that, of the six budget examiners attached to his *office's national security division,* three had served previously as officials of the CIA and one with Army Intelligence.

He said he saw nothing wrong with hiring former CIA officials to oversee the agency's budget and he disparaged what he said was a common conception within the government that "once you've been in the CIA there's a kind of a mark over you."

Leaks Said to Hurt CIA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP). —Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger says leaks from congressional committees investigating the CIA have "dramatically reduced" the agency's sources of information.

Asked by Sen. James Buckley, Con. R-N.Y., during a taped television interview whether there was reason to fear that the leaks would undercut the willingness of foreign governments to work with the United States, Mr. Schlesinger replied: "I think we have more than reason to fear. I think that we recognize that the sources of information coming into the CIA have been dramatically reduced in both liaison relationships and in relation to the willingness of foreigners to work with our intelligence people."

The former CIA director called the problems "the inevitable effect of these kinds of revelations."

U.S. Institutions Are Charged With Overuse of Drugs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP). —The Justice Department said last week that it has found widespread evidence that institutions housing mental patients, juveniles, and the elderly "have in fact relied upon over-drugging" to control their residents.

Louis Thrasher, director of the Office of Special Litigation in the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, an office which takes on cases involving the Constitutional rights of children and the mentally and physically handicapped, made the statement in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency.

Mr. Thrasher said investigations had shown that patients in public and private institutions were frequently given drugs in excessive amounts and with in*sufficient medical attention.* The drugs, generally tranquilizers, were administered because the institutions' staffs are too small to provide individual care, he said.

Opening the subcommittee hearings into the misuse of drugs in mental and penal institutions, Rep. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., said, "We are concerned about the use of *potentially harmful* tranquilizers — chemical straitjackets as it were."

Heat Wave, Pollution Plague Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug 3 (AP). — The northeastern part of the United States broiled under a heat wave *yesterday as temperatures* shot above 38 degrees C in New England.

Air pollution also plagued populated areas along the East Coast, causing hazards for people with respiratory problems and discomfort to others.

The Washington area went into its fifth day of a pollution alert.



United Press International

QUAKE DAMAGE — A clerk in an Oroville, Calif., supermarket checks damage to stock after an earthquake shook area Friday. The tremor, measuring 6.1 on Richter scale, caused some injuries and damage.

George, Washington, to Stay As American as Cherry Pie

By Andrew H. Malcolm

GEORGE, Wash., Aug. 3 (NYT). —George, Washington, will not be sold to the Arabs.

The town is for sale, however, and the asking price is $2 million.

That may seem like a lot for a tiny farming community on an interstate intersection in the desert of central Washington, but that price does include the Martha Inn as well as the cherry orchard. And it does include an unusual claim to fame. For George, Washington, is the only town in the only state named for the nation's first president. It is also the only town to bake a half-ton cherry pie every year and then actually eat it.

But inflationary times have fallen on the owners of George, Washington, who live elsewhere. *And they now* would like someone else—anyone else—to have the privilege of owning George, Washington.

Anyone, that is, except a group of investment-hunting Arabs who expressed an interest. "Somehow," a resident said, "it just wouldn't be right, them Arabs owning George, Washington."

Twenty years ago the owner was the federal government, which was trying to reclaim the arid soil from local winds that regularly shift parts of one county into another. When the Columbia River basin reclamation project brought in water in giant irrigation ditches, the land went up for sale.

The doors were not exactly torn off the hinges by eager buyers. But Charlie Brown, a shoe salesman and pharmacist from nearby Quincy, saw a great future here. His bid of $100,000 won—or lost, depending on your viewpoint—and he set out to found a new city named George, Washington.

"I told him that was a dumb name," says his widow, Edith.

Mr. Brown put in water lines, laid out streets, planted cherry trees and sold lots, some of them pie-shaped. Some wheat, corn and alfalfa farmers moved in along with a few sheep herders and several retired persons fleeing the relentless rains of the Washington coast, 160 miles to the west. The population climbed steadily to 273.

In the early days there was little reason anyone would drop by George, Washington, unless his car broke down or his horse went lame. So Mr. Brown built a truck stop, calling it the Martha Inn ("Food-Fuel-Diesel"). He also built a grocery store, the Bi-George Market.

He established a local theme based on guess who. The streets were named for varieties of cherries like Bing, Lambert and Montmorency.

Mr. Brown put up the town flagpole with an ax imbedded in the ball at the top. He gave a cherry tree to every new lot owner. And in George, Washington, he made George Washington's birthday a special day of celebration on Feb. 22.

All of this was designed by Mr. Brown to set George, Washington, *off from dozens of other little* towns like Appledale, Moxie City and Gleed that dot this raw, rolling countryside, where winter temperatures drop to zero and summer days can soar to 114.

"It took a lot of imagination to dream up a place like this, says Si Simenson, who manages much of George, Washington, for Colonial Farms, Ltd., a group of seven area investors who bought out Mr. Brown in 1973.

"It's a real friendly place," says Lora Pratt. "It's quiet all right," says Chet Carden. "Folks care about each other here," adds Pops Buelow.

Every Sunday, for instance, Jerry Springfield drives his truck by the homes of the town's "widow ladies" and takes their garbage to the dump for free.

Alice Brickson, the postmistress, knows everyone by name and doesn't mind interrupting her mail sorting to sell some brownies in the bakery.

Elsa Postema, the baker, who sees every oven load as a new challenge, is always ready with a saying. "I make a lot of dough here," he says, "but no money."

Pro-French Parties Topple Comoros' Breakaway Regime

MORONI, Comoro Islands, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Pro-French opposition party members overthrew President Ahmed Abdallah today while he was visiting one of the three other islands in this Indian Ocean archipelago.

Ali Soilih, spokesman for the united front of opposition parties, announced the coup on Moroni radio shortly after sporadic shooting in various parts of the capital.

"I announce that the Abdallah government is overthrown," Mr. Soilih declared. "The representatives of the archipelago's political groups, without exception, will be called together to create a new directorate capable of preserving territorial integrity and progress."

He said that "not a drop of blood was spilled" during the shooting. The opposition parties' followers stormed the barracks of the territorial guard and took *over the national radio network* and a French-language television station in executing the coup, French sources said.

The archipelago, which straddles the northern access to the Mozambique Channel between the island of Madagascar and the East African coast, has been in political turmoil since Mr. Abdallah unilaterally declared its independence July 6.

The strong man behind today's coup was believed to be Prince Said Mohammed Jaffair, a former territorial president under French rule.

The pro-French prince resigned in October, 1972, after five months as territorial president, stepping down because of a political conflict over Comoros independence. He was succeeded by Mr. Abdallah, who took a more militant view toward getting independence from France.

Prince Jaffair recently accused Mr. Abdallah of intransigence in his attitude toward the inhabitants of the island of Mayotte, who refused to go along with Mr. Abdallah's declaration of independence. Pro-French inhabitants have stirred unrest on the island, *holding demonstrations and oc*cupying local administrative offices.

A majority of the archipelago's 400,000 inhabitants voted for independence in a referendum in December.

Nigeria Reopens Borders but Bars Foreign Newsmen

LAGOS, Aug. 3 (Reuters).— Seven British journalists were among foreign newsmen barred from entering Nigeria yesterday as the first international flights since Tuesday's military coup began.

A police spokesman said the journalists had no entry permits *when they arrived at Lagos Air*port yesterday. Hundreds of travelers are awaiting planes to depart.

Nigeria's airport and frontiers had been closed since Tuesday by the leaders of the coup which toppled the head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon.

Many Nigerians, among them senior civil servants and top military officers of the ousted government as well as those of the new government, returned to the country yesterday.

Ferrymen End Strike in Italy

ROME, Aug. 3 (Reuters).— *Ferrymen at the port of Civita*vecchia last night called off a strike which stopped ferry services between Italy and Sardinia for 24 hours and stranded 15,000 persons on the docks.

The strike at Civitavecchia, 35 miles north of Rome, was over ferrymen's demands for higher wages.

Extra police were called into the area to prevent trouble. There were some scuffles but no major disturbances were reported. The strikers went back to work after receiving assurances from the mayor that their demands would be met.

$22 Million in 5 1/2 Years

Lockheed Admits Payments To Foreign Officials, Parties

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP).— Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has admitted that it has paid about $22 million to "foreign officials and foreign political organizations" during the last 5 1/2 years.

Lockheed, which had steadfastly denied paying any foreign bribes or political contributions, defended the practice and said the payments were "necessary in consummating certain foreign sales."

The giant aerospace firm said the overseas payments were made "with the knowledge of management."

Lockheed has been under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Lockheed disclosure, in a statement released Friday with its quarterly earnings report, is the latest in a series of revelations by several large U.S. multinational corporations that they have spent millions of dollars in foreign political contributions and bribes in order to get business abroad.

Senate Investigation

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, called the Lockheed disclosures "deplorable" and said the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, which he chairs, is "now in the process of examining files and preparing to decide how to handle" the Lockheed case.

Lockheed has sent large numbers of documents to both the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Church subcommittee in response to subpoenas.

Lockheed declined to detail any of the $22 million in foreign contributions and said in its statement Friday that "disclosure ... could have a serious impact on several hundred million dollars of the company's present backlog" of foreign orders, which the company said totaled $1.6 billion at midyear.

Lockheed said that it had paid $147 million in "commissions and other payments to consultants *and others" between 1970 and* June 29 of this year. "Based on present information, at least 15 per cent is known or thought to have flowed to foreign officials and to foreign political organizations in a number of countries abroad," the firm's statement said.

The Senate subcommittee and the SEC began to investigate Lockheed after earlier testimony by the Northrop Corp. saying that it was forced to hire consultants, bribe officials and make foreign political contributions in order to generate business abroad.

Lockheed said it believes all its foreign payments "are consistent with practices engaged in by numerous other companies abroad, including many of its competitors, and are in keeping with business practices in many foreign countries."

Sen. Church said Lockheed's suggestion that such practices are the norm "underscored the need" for Congress to end them.

Among other U.S. multinational *companies that in recent months* have admitted foreign bribes and political contributions are Gulf Oil, Exxon, Mobil Oil and Ashland Oil. Lockheed's payments are among the largest.

In another development, the president of a Missouri grain company revealed that he had paid two officials of El Salvador $15,500 in May to obtain their approval of a shipment of corn to the Central American country.

The payment is described in a sworn statement by the executive filed in U.S. District Court in Miami in connection with an action brought by El Salvador against the grain firm.

*According to the court deposi*tion of Joseph Tucker, president of the Kansas Grain Co., Inc., a *payment of $15,000 was demanded* by a senior representative of El Salvador's grain-buying agency. Mr. Tucker said $500 more was paid to the official's deputy as a condition for his issuing an inspection certificate on 14,145 metric tons of white corn that was shipped from Texas on May 20.



Associated Press

FATHER MISSING—James Hoffa (left), son of the former Teamster president, and Joe Banes, a Teamster member, talk to newsmen on grounds of the Hoffa estate at Lake Orion, Mich., about disappearance of the elder Hoffa.

Hoffa Still Missing; Man Sought Who Reportedly Held Grudge

LAKE ORION, Mich., Aug. 3 (AP).—A former Teamsters' official, who reportedly held a grudge against missing ex-union president James Hoffa which began when they were in prison together, was being sought today for questioning by New Jersey authorities.

State police in New Jersey said that they had been asked by authorities in Detroit to question Anthony (Tony Pro) Provenzano about Hoffa's disappearance Wednesday.

Meanwhile, police in Michigan said that they still had no evidence that Hoffa had been abducted.

A source close to Hoffa, 62, said that Hoffa was planning to meet three men—Provenzano, a reputed Mafia figure and a Detroit labor leader—the day that Hoffa disappeared.

The Newark Star-Ledger quoted Provenzano today as saying that he has had no contact with Hoffa in more than four years.

However, police in Lake Orion said today that they did not believe New Jersey authorities "or anyone else" had reached Provenzano, 56.

A source said that during their jail terms, Provenzano—forced to step down as head of Teamsters' Local 560 in Union City, N.J.— asked Hoffa to amend the union's pension plan so he would qualify, but Hoffa said he could not change the union's pension plan to include Provenzano.

An American in Saigon Meets Curiosity, but Little Hostility

By Alan Dawson

SAIGON, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Being more or less an official American *in Vietnam is to know the mean*ing of a stranger in a strange land.

Saigonese, who consider themselves sophisticated otherwise, gawk at the American walking down the main streets of the city. Appearing outside the downtown area draws a crowd of friendly onlookers.

The American in Vietnam meets surprisingly little hostility and virtually none of it is forthright. From time to time I have detected a glare but no words have been spoken.

A worker at the Saigon airport stopped my interpreter one day and asked if I were Russian. Told I was American, he scoffed and thought the interpreter was kidding. "The Americans have all gone home," he said.

No Harassment

There is no harassment of those few of us left, even the Americans who wanted to leave but were left behind. An American here might expect to be subjected to harangues and lectures, even brainwashing. The opposite is true. *It is difficult to* get into public lectures where the history of the anti-U.S. war is laid out.

My host was openly embarrassed at a dance depicting South Vietnamese women fighting U.S. troops, who were clearly identified by huge false noses and GI fatigues.

I think more people watched me during that dance than watched the dancers and were relieved when I applauded the U.S. Army retreat along with the rest of the audience.

In short, Vietnamese under the new government are living up to their statements of the past—that they fought not the U.S. people but rather what they considered a cruel U.S. policy written by leaders and opposed by the people.

They are proud of their victory over U.S. technology and sophisticated war machinery but they do not lord it over the few remaining Americans here.

Questioned on Ties

Perhaps the most frequent question asked of me by officials and troops of the Provisional Government is whether I think the United States will establish diplomatic relations with South and North Vietnam. It is obvious they wish such relations.

I live in Saigon where I want —an apartment building a block away from the Saigon River. I live how I want, with a cook-housekeeper who comes each day to clean and cook.

Within Saigon I go where I want—often to Saigon's Chinese section to visit my in-laws. In their neighborhood this arouses little comment and the only curiosity was that I stayed when other Americans had run.

My family has suffered no reprisals, and in fact has not had it mentioned that an American is part of their group. Life continues as always.

Life in Saigon has changed, and will change more, of course, as the new government formulates new policies. But so far, sticking to the rules produces a life that has no more hardships than anywhere else I have lived, and no more problems than I have had during the previous eight years in Vietnam.

Deputy Admits Errors at Trial Of Miss Little

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 3 (NYT). —The defense in the first-degree murder trial of Joan Little extracted from a key prosecution witness Friday a picture of confusion and disorganization in the investigation of the slaying of Clarence Alligood.

Beaufort County Deputy Sheriff *Willis Peachey, who remained on* the stand all day, conceded under cross examination that in his investigation of Alligood's death he had lost, overlooked or destroyed evidence, had failed to make notes or to take photographs and had not thoroughly searched for fingerprints in the Beaufort County Jail cell where Alligood's half-naked body was *found Aug. 27.*

Miss Little, a 21-year-old black woman, is accused of stabbing Alligood, a 62-year-old white jailer, with an ice pick in the cell where she was being held on a charge of breaking and entering. Miss Little claims she killed Alligood in self defense as he was trying to rape her.

The ice pick, Deputy Peachey said, was removed from Alligood's hand by another officer.

"I examined it and then stuck it in the pocket of my pants, my back pocket." No examination for fingerprints was made, he said, because the wooden handle of the pick "probably would not" have yielded prints. Mr. Peachey will continue his testimony Monday.

3 Niger Leaders Seized as Plotters

NIAMEY, Niger, Aug. 3 (AP). —President Seyni Kountche announced today the arrest of Vice-President Sani Souna Sido on charges of plotting against the 15-month-old military regime in this West African desert nation.

In a radio broadcast, Lt. Col. Kountche also announced the arrest of leftist politician Djibo Bakari and of Maitourare Gadjio, former head of the government peanut monopoly.

Lt. Col. Kountche and Maj. Sido were the leaders of the army coup which ousted President Hamani Diori as head of state of the formerly French-ruled nation on April 15 of last year.

Agnew Denies Campaign Gifts By Greek Junta

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT). —Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew said Friday that he wants to tell the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities that he knows of no contributions to the Nixon-Agnew campaign from rulers of the Greek military junta.

In a statement issued by his Crofton, Md., office, Agnew said, "So far as I then knew, and now know, the members of the Greek *government did not participate,* either financially or otherwise, in the Nixon-Agnew campaign efforts, and, up until this very moment, I have no knowledge of any contacts being made between any representatives of the Papadopoulos government and anyone interested in the Nixon-Agnew campaign of either 1968 or 1972."

The members of the select committee discussed Agnew's interest in testifying at a closed business session Friday. But no decision was made on whether to schedule his testimony.

Hanoi Delegation Visits Cambodia

BANGKOK, Aug. 3 (UPI). — Cambodia has announced the visit of a North Vietnamese delegation to settle problems between the two neighboring countries, the first official foreign visit since the Communist takeover of Phnom Penh in April.

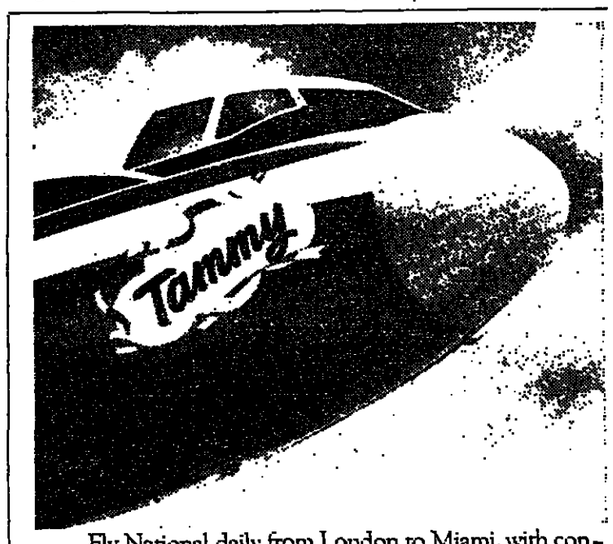
In a broadcast monitored in Bangkok today, Radio Phnom Penh said the *delegation of the* Vietnam Workers' party was led by Le Duan, first secretary of *the Central Committee.*

The Vietnam news agency, monitored in Hong Kong, also reported the visit. Neither said when the visit took place or how long it lasted.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Monday, August 4, 1975 *

Finland—Unobtrusive Host

Unlike the meeting of the Organization of African Unity, where the florid characteristics of Idi Amin made the site of the sessions, Uganda, a subject of controversy and doubt, the recent Conference on European Security did not have to compete with its host. Probably Finland, and Urho Kekkonen, its President for the past nineteen years, preferred it that way: Finland began cultivating a low profile long before President Nixon gave currency to the term in the United States. Yet Finland, and "Finlandization," have both symbolic and practical importance for the goals of the Helsinki conference.

To many older Americans, a modest news item to the effect that Finland had paid the last $3 million of its World War I debt to the United States was a sharp reminder of an earlier day, when Finland's winter war against the Soviet Union in 1939-1940 brought waves of sympathy for the small northern state, and "Finland pays her debts" was almost a battle-cry. Since so much of the international politics of the 1920s and 1930s, so far as the United States was concerned, dealt with the war debts, Finnish integrity in that respect loomed high in American minds—deepening the emotions stirred by the stiff fight the Finns put up against their huge, aggressive and, at the time, clumsy foe.

The Finns went down in defeat, and lost the sizable piece of territory the Kremlin wanted for the protection of Leningrad; when Hitler attacked his Soviet ally, Finland joined in, and formal relations with Washington were strained. But when Finland signed an armistice with the U.S.S.R. in 1944 and the Nazis burned and plundered it in their retreat, the old sympathy returned. It did not save Finland from paying a heavy indemnity to the Soviet Union, nor from the loss of Petsamo and its mines. But it did mean closer and friendlier ties between Helsinki and Washington.

Finland's position was an anomalous one. A former Russian grand duchy, ruled by the czar, with a much longer background of Swedish domination, Finland was neither quite in the position of free Scandinavia nor the conquered Baltic states. With relatively few resources except its forests, it had major economic difficulties in meeting the indemnity, but did maintain its free domestic institutions against those strains and the pressures from Moscow. But it did not challenge the Soviet Union in the foreign field.

This, essentially, is "Finlandization," a classification which does not fall within Warsaw Pact semi-absorption and communization, but does give Moscow an officially friendly neighbor. The Soviet Union does not wholly refrain from meddling in that neighbor's affairs; whether "his will increase or diminish could be one of the tests of the tough and stubborn Finns. But they are also tough-minded. It used to be said of them that both Finns and Poles would attack tanks with horse cavalry—but only the Poles would hope to win. Now the Finns are making the best they can of the fact that, in effect, they have only horses to match the Soviet tanks, while the Soviet government seems to accept some limitations on its military power because of the moral strength that lies across their northern border. In the situation of Finland lies many of the fears, and something of the hope that came out of Helsinki last week.

After Helsinki

The speeches at Helsinki emphasized what had been evident long before the 35 leaders of different countries had come to Finland's capital. This was the simple fact that agreement on a declaration of European Security could be attained only by giving something to everybody.

For Brezhnev and his associates there was what amounted to Western moral, though not legal, recognition of an ideologically split European continent. For President Ford and the West generally there were vague phrases about greater freedom of movement of persons and ideas.

Each speaker at the summit therefore could and did focus on those portions of the declaration that he found most palatable, while ignoring the others. President Ford emphasized the words about civil liberties and Mr. Brezhnev concentrated on the inviolability of national borders to outside interference.

President Ford's speech on Friday had an understandably defensive tone, reflecting the widespread public criticism the Helsinki meeting has received in the United States. But both critics and supporters can agree with his conclusion that the peoples of Europe and North America "are thoroughly tired of having their hopes raised and then shattered by empty words and unfulfilled pledges." It is 20 years now since the Eisenhower-Khrushchev summit in Geneva, which gave birth to much talk about "the spirit of Geneva," but signally failed to end the cold war. It is perhaps encouraging that there has been little similar fatuous talk about "the spirit of Helsinki."

Like many other Americans, the New York Times has been deeply skeptical about the Helsinki meeting. We hope we are proved wrong, and that the near future will show concrete progress toward an end of the nuclear arms race, toward genuine cooperation for mutually beneficial purposes and toward the greater exchange of ideas and persons across the great ideological divide that cuts Europe in two. But it was not a happy omen that, even as the Helsinki summit began, a leftist military leader in Portugal was proclaiming the need to use armed forces to repress the majority of the Portuguese people, who want democracy, not Communist dictatorship.

Détente has to be a two-way street if it is to be real and if it is to have a significant role in shaping the world of tomorrow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Castro Caper

There are *some* allegations the mind seeks to reject until it is confronted with facts that cannot be ignored. That is the case with the story that a United States government agency hired a mobster to murder the chief of state of a nation with which the United States was at peace.

Robert A. Maheu's account of his role as recruiter for the plot—a statement which apparently parallels his sworn testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence—now makes the story impossible to dismiss. Mr. Maheu says he participated in the plot because "I felt we were in a just war." And he says that his recruit, John Roselli, was persuaded to join in the plan to poison Fidel Castro because "this was in behalf of this government."

But Congress had declared no war on Cuba and the segment of "this government" which was authorizing the plot would have been hard pressed to demonstrate any valid mandate from the people of the United States to murder somebody. Fortunately, so far as Maheu knew, the signal to pass the poison never came.

Although secret services of other nations doubtless engage in such activities, it was never contemplated by the American people or the Congress to authorize the Central Intelligence Agency to conspire with the Mafia to commit murder. Though the need for an effective intelligence service is manifest, it is equally important that a civilized people impose rational limits on their government agents. As the Castro plot demonstrates, that has hardly been the case. Congress has the unquestionable responsibility to contain the agency—as The New York Times first noted in an editorial some 20 years ago.

The development of effective means for Congress to conduct and sustain its oversight responsibilities is the most important task before the two special intelligence committees. There can be few services of greater value to the American people than that of insuring the responsible use of power and guarding against a repetition of such adventures as the CIA's romp with the Mafia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Conservatives' Holy Alliance

If we wished to describe this "Helsinki spirit" more accurately we could say that conservative forces dominated the Conference on Security and Cooperation. The representatives of the Eastern or the Western as well as of the neutral participants indeed agreed unanimously upon keeping the status quo in Europe. As all speakers underlined the principle of the necessity of dynamic action so that the final document of the conference would not remain only a solemn declaration, this interpretation may seem paradoxical. It is however strengthened by the fact that the present frontiers were de facto agreed upon even if this agreement often includes many kinds of silent reservations . . . It is perhaps not wrong to say that behind the document signed Friday emerges a new holy alliance of the aforementioned conservative forces. What it can do will be seen during the next two years. It is in any case true, as President Ford pointed out in his speech, that the Helsinki conference will not be judged by the promises that were made but by the promises that will be kept.

—From Uusi Suomi (Helsinki).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 4, 1900

WASHINGTON—With a new century come changes in all walks of life, even in the most official and heretofore sacred customs. It is reported that a board of officers at West Point will experiment with and report on khaki uniforms, of the type worn by British soldiers in the Transvaal, with a view to the adoption of the dress by United States troops proceeding on foreign service.

Fifty Years Ago

August 4, 1925

DETROIT—"Every church in the United States should provide a hall with a good floor and music for old-fashioned dancing," declares Mr. Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer. "If they desire to hold the youth of today." "The Bible says that there is a time to dance and this is certainly true. It should be for people of all ages and it is only right that the church should set an example."



'The Black Man's Burden'

Can Ford Make the Principles Prevail?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—At the end of the Helsinki "summit" conference, which was billed as the most spectacular gathering of world leaders since the Congress of Vienna, the main story in The New York Times was that the New York subway fare was going up to 50 cents, and the top headlines in the Boston Globe were that Turkey had turned down a $50-million handout from the United States and that the Boston Red Sox had won a doubleheader from the Detroit Tigers.

This tells us something about the modern world. The fear of a major world war is no longer the dominating force in people's minds. They apparently are pleased to see by satellite television their political leaders getting out of limousines and smiling through swinging doors, and talking about peace rather than war, but they are more interested in jobs, prices, and other tangible things nearer home.

So it is easy to be skeptical and even cynical about the noble principles of the Helsinki summit conference. They were little more than a repetition of the promises of the United Nations Charter, which have been ignored and violated for more than a generation, but probably there is nothing wrong in repeating them now, and they can be put to the test in an atmosphere that is quite different from the mood of the San Francisco conference 30 years ago.

Immediate Test

The immediate test lies in Portugal and the Middle East. The "Spirit of Helsinki," like the "Spirit of Camp David" under Eisenhower, and the "Spirit of Glassboro, N.J." under President Johnson, was that the big powers should forget the past and work together for a new world order, but the atmosphere of suspicion is almost as great now as it was in 1945.

At that time, the Soviet Union was suffering from the effects of the most savage war in history, with tens of millions of its people killed and most of its industrial plant destroyed. It was living under the dominion of fear, and determined to believe that the United States was bent on its destruction.

The tragedy of these last years of the third quarter of the century is that the Soviet Union consistently misjudged the mind and policy of America. It simply could not believe that the United States, with a monopoly of atomic weapons, would not keep on producing them. (After the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs, Washington's stockpile, despite its monopoly, was exactly zero). Moscow could not understand that the most powerful nation in the world would rebuild the enemy countries of Italy and West Germany, unless it intended to encircle and destroy the Soviet Union.

Even when the U.S.S.R. was invited to join in the reconstruction of both Western and Eastern Europe under the Marshall Plan, it refused to do so in the fear that America, like France in the days of Napoleon and Germany in the days of Hitler, was out to destroy Russia, even after Eisenhower, against Churchill's advice, held his troops back from deep penetration into Eastern Europe.

Some progress has obviously been made in East-West relations as a result of all this. There were only 20 years of peace between the end of the First World War in 1919 and the beginning of the Second World War in 1939, and gradually Washington and Moscow have begun to talk about avoiding war, and reducing arms, but at the Helsinki conference it was clear that concessions were made again primarily by the United States and not by the Soviet Union.

In the last couple of years, the United States has pulled out of Southeast Asia, agreed at Helsinki that the geographical frontiers of Eastern Europe—imposed by Soviet military power—should be "inviolable," rejected Israel's military conquest of Arab territory, and voted to end the economic embargo on Communist Cuba.

Moscow's response to these practical concessions has merely been to renew in the spectacularly vague and ambiguous promises of the Helsinki communiqué what it promised and repudiated in the United Nations Charter, and it is only fair to insist, as President Ford and Prime Minister Wilson of Britain suggested at Helsinki, that Moscow keep its promises and not merely proclaim them.

Specifically, on the promise not to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries, will the Soviet Union now cooperate for peace in Portugal and the Middle East? The basis of "détente" has been that the strategic status quo should be maintained, but Moscow is still insisting that the West should not intervene in the internal affairs of Eastern Europe, while Moscow is still free to finance the Communist forces in Portugal and perpetuate the turmoil of the Middle East.

President Ford has gone along with this one-sided game, apparently in the belief that if he agrees that the frontiers in Eastern Europe are "inviolable," the Soviet Union will agree that human rights and internal affairs are also inviolable, but this compromise, which should probably have been arranged before Helsinki, now has to be tested after Brezhnev got the border agreements he wanted more than anything else.

Consequently, it will be interesting to see now what Ford does with this problem. He has obviously gained politically at home by all those satellite pictures of him meeting with Brezhnev, Schmidt, Wilson and the other leaders. His timing has been good. It is a rule of radio that there must never be an instant of silence, and it is the law of television that, regardless of what happens, news must expand on the evening network shows to fill whatever time is left by the advertisements for Alka Seltzer and "the old one-two." So Ford has dominated the news while the Congress has gone on vacation, but it remains to be seen whether his principles and his policies are as good as his politics and propaganda.

He insisted in Helsinki that the test was not the promises made there but the promises kept, and this, he said, could be decided only in the future. But in Portugal, and in the Middle East, the future is now, and the question is whether Ford and Kissinger can make the principles of Helsinki prevail in Lisbon, Cairo, and Tel Aviv.

A Cold Peace for a Cold War

By C. L. Sulzberger

HELSINKI—The primary purpose of the European security summit was to sign and seal a document already delivered by negotiators from 35 participating nations after excruciatingly long sessions held in Helsinki and Geneva. The atmospherics were astonishingly cordial and optimistic.

Moreover, what might be regarded as a bonus was the chance for chiefs of government to hold private bilateral exchanges in between prepared speeches. Whether these have fathered anything truly useful can only be confirmed by time. But this kind of congress isn't needed in order to produce top-level talks during an era of peripatetic diplomacy; but the multitude of governmental chiefs present facilitated contacts.

As for the formal summit, the declaration, now officially autographed by everyone from San Marino and Liechtenstein to the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., transcends in importance the torrents of oratory that cascaded over it. However, the declaration isn't, as the United States stresses, a ratified treaty.

Perhaps that would be out of place. There hasn't yet been a final treaty putting an end to World War II. Nevertheless it would be awkward to draw one up now—30 years late—especially since Germany, the main culprit, is partitioned in two with each half belonging to a rival military bloc.

But what this summit is designed to do is to put an official end to the cold war. For that purpose only a cold peace is required. Cold war doesn't involve battles; cold peace doesn't involve treaties. The question is, can the agreed declaration really achieve its aim? It is worth examining its carefully written clauses with this in mind.

The document pledges signatories to "refrain from any manifestation of force," direct or indirect, against other parties. These words should particularly comfort Yugoslovia, which faces tense days after the death of Tito, benevolent doyen of this meeting.

While promising to respect existing frontiers except if they are changed by peaceful agreement—a sop to Bonn which means little since East Germany isn't going to give up the ghost voluntarily—the declaration adds a phrase bound to cause trouble. This says:

China Border

"The participating states regard as inviolable *all* [my emphasis] one another's frontiers as well as the frontiers of all states in Europe, and therefore they will refrain now and in the future from assaulting these frontiers."

Does this mean Moscow and Washington confirm "all" each other's borders everywhere, for example in Soviet Asia? That would hardly warm China's heart. Peking has vast claims along its Russian frontier, the world's longest. This seems a curious drafting lapse—or, rather, a brilliant Russian drafting accomplishment. But the United States has no borders in Europe. Washington, however, acknowledges a Chinese border Peking considers unjust and refuses to accept.

The 35-nation accord commits signatories to "refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities, or to subversive or other activities directed toward the violent overthrow of the regime of another participating state." Well, it's probably fortunate for Washington that Chile and Guatemala aren't European.

Nevertheless, although Russia emphasizes only Third World agentry in its training courses at Lumumba University, Moscow, and special camps in Odessa, Baku, Tashkent and Simferopol, the French are convinced Soviet secret police directly controlled three Cuban agents expelled from Paris for connection with a political murder in France.

The summit announces intentions of promoting security and lessening tension in the Mediterranean. This should be great news for the Greeks and Turks, to say nothing of the Israelis and Arabs. It also promises reduction of "armed forces in the region." Will the Soviet and U.S. Mediterranean fleets depart, as starters?

The signatories promise to publish "economic and commercial information." I wonder if Soviet gold production and gold reserve statistics will now be taken off Moscow's secret list of classified information.

They also say all governments will "facilitate wider travel by their citizens." It will be fun to see how Russia handles that one; probably the way it handled previous pledges of honoring freedom expressed in both the Soviet constitution and the UN charter.

Finally, and maybe this seems self-serving since it involves my trade, the agreement pledges gradual increase in the import of newspapers and magazines printed abroad. Considering Lenin's concept of journalism as a function of state propaganda, I would expect this "increase" to proceed with the pace of a glacier. I do not suppose even a display of The New York Times beside Pravda in Moscow kiosks.

Letters

Mr. Crozier Writes

I have not had the misfortune of meeting Bernard D. Nossiter, of The Washington Post, and I hope I may be spared it. I have no idea why he is so intent on proving me right-wing (as if it were of the slightest importance). I suppose he is unaware that some years ago I wrote an extended exposure of the John Birch Society and other groups of the radical Right in the United States, which still represents my thinking today. As for the "adulatory" biography of Gen. Franco, Nossiter has admitted (to Ian Hamilton) that he has not read it. The book demolishes both the Nationalist and Republican myths about Franco and Spain. The Spanish authorities initially restricted sales of the English-language edition and would not allow a translation. Later, they relented, and allowed a translation to appear, but only with numerous footnotes critical of the author. The book then immediately became a best-seller in Spain, not because it was "adulatory" (that would have killed it at birth) but because Spanish readers were allowed, for the first time, to read some of the unpleasant facts about the Civil War and their leader.

The article Nossiter quotes as an example of Forum World Features propaganda was nothing of the kind. However, it was very inaccurate, and the author was not invited to contribute again for some years.

Now, Nossiter asserts that the Institute for the Study of Conflict is "the creature of an intelligence service, British this time." The facts are these. The ISC is an entirely independent, non-profit-making institute. Its income derives wholly from private grants and its own legitimate earnings. It is—neither owned, controlled nor funded by the British intelligence service, or any other intelligence service, or any other government department whether in the U.K. or abroad.

BRIAN CROZIER.

London.

Mr. Nossiter Replies:

Since speaking to Mr. Hamilton, I have read but not profited from Mr. Crozier's defense of Franco. I have every confidence in my source's description of ISC.

Dracula's PR Man

Regarding "Just who in hell *was* Bram Stoker" (Books, July 29): According to "The Man Who Wrote Dracula," a biography written by his great-nephew, Daniel Farson, he was a "typical Victorian gentleman—bluff, stalwart, chivalrous" — christened Abraham; "a genial, red-bearded giant" who became Athletics Champion of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1868; won the Bronze Medal of the Royal Human Society for attempting to save a drowning man, and overpowered and dragged to the police station two would-be Edinburgh muggers. Farson theorizes that the frustrations of a frigid wife may have driven him to writing. And he was Henry Irving's *press agent*. Us flacks never get credit for nothing.

AL HIX.

London.

Futility of The Helsinki Document

By William Buckley Jr.

WASHINGTON—It is a high piece of gallows humor that the 35 chefs who concocted the Helsinki security statement spent hours and hours over the inflections of its phrases. On one occasion they met impasse: a couple of countries simply wouldn't agree on how a particular thought should be communicated. So they came up with a wonderful solution to that problem: —How about wording the problem-sentence incoherently?

Everybody sighed with relief, and the result was: "That such cooperation, with due regard to the different levels of economic development, can be developed, on the basis of equality and mutual satisfaction of the partners and of reciprocity permitting, as a whole, an equitable distribution of advantages and obligations of comparable scale, with respect for bilateral and multilateral agreements."

Nobody is going to invoke *that* sentence to do anything.

As a matter of fact, I can only think of a single political document the exact formulation of which has meant as much as life and death itself for human beings, and that is the United States Constitution, on whose least inflection sits the scaffolding of myriad decisions of the Supreme Court which tell us such earthy things as that we may not be electrocuted, or that we must send our children to a school of another man's choice or that we cannot praise God on government premises.

The Soviet Union ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its social and economic counterpart in the fall of 1973 without the least attraction to its obligations—indeed, it serves the Soviet Union primarily as a catalogue of human rights they can deprive the people of.

Even so, if we take the arguments of C. L. Sulzberger and A. Solzhenitsyn, up against the arguments of G. Ford and H. Kissinger, there is no question who wins. The critics of the Helsinki operation are saying very simply that the *effect* of the entire exercise is to sanctify the status quo. This means a great many things, but primarily that the captive nations will continue under Soviet domination, and never mind that the Soviet empire continues to seek to subvert the governments of other countries and to upset the status quo elsewhere. The State Department's argument that, after all, the Helsinki document authorizes peaceable changes in existing boundaries is about as relevant as the argument of an abolitionist in 1789 to the effect that the Constitution, while authorizing slavery, also set up a mechanism for amending the Constitution.

It is easy to understand a lot of things. Easy to understand, for instance, why the United States would not, or could not go to war to save Hungary, or to save Czechoslovakia; easy, even, to understand why, at the margin, we simply packed up and left Indochina, never mind our treaty obligations and the rest of it. What is not easy to understand is the air of jubilation we crank up every time we get fleeced.

When the principal foreign writer for The New York Times is appalled by our tergiversation in Helsinki, it is time for a quite general alarm. Why was it necessary? Because West Germany, France, and England wanted us to go to Helsinki? Well, assuming we did not dare risk their displeasure, why send President Ford over there with cases of champagne? Why not send an under-secretary of state, leaving Ford conspicuously absent? Why couldn't Ford, while visiting in Auschwitz, read aloud the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and ask the question openly: What is the point of yet another document, when the document we formulated 25 years ago, ratified in the Soviet Union two years ago, goes unremarked except at synthetic celebrations at the United Nations where no one dares address the Soviet delegate about his violations of it?

After a while, Neville Chamberlain stopped celebrating Nazi Germany's successes. Why is it necessary for us to continue to celebrate the successes of the Soviet Union? Do we believe that by so doing we can transmute them into successes for the free world? The most appropriate gesture, at Helsinki, would have been to decline to accept an English translation of the 106-page document. Why not just let it circulate in Russian, for the personal delight of Leonid Brezhnev? After all, who else has anything to celebrate?

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Few Believed Involved

Anti-Amin Group Surfaces With Bomb Series in Kampala

By Raymond Wilkinson

KAMPALA, Aug. 3 (UPI).—An underground resistance organization dedicated to toppling President Idi Amin has started operating in Uganda.

The guerrillas—calling themselves the Uganda Liberation Movement—surfaced during the past two weeks when they staged a series of bombing incidents in the capital to try to embarrass Field Marshal Amin during a summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

Little is known of the group except that its strength is probably no more than a few dozen well-educated Ugandans, including some military men.

It is the first announced resistance organization operating within Uganda itself since Marshal Amin came to power in a military coup more than four years ago.

According to diplomatic reports, the group exploded its first bombs late last month at the start of the OAU conference. One blast damaged an electric pylon four kilometers from the city center. Several other bombs were defused before they went off.

One report said that troops cordoned off a traffic island a few yards from where the OAU summit was being held and a metal object—probably a bomb—was taken away.

Several persons have been arrested in connection with the incidents, these reports said.

After the first bomb exploded, security was tightened around the conference center and hotels and heavily armed troops in camouflage uniforms patroled city streets at night.

Bazookas Stolen

Military equipment, including bazookas, was stolen from a military barracks a few days ago.

Talk spread throughout the conference—"Don't stand next to President Amin at any public function. He is a marked man."

But despite such threats, the organization's ability to topple President Amin remains to be proved.

The soldier-president can call up a guard of several thousands to guard his life. But President Amin frequently wanders around without any escort at all.

He demonstrated his vulnerability to a well-organized assassination attempt several times during the OAU conference.

Before Marriage

This reporter met him by chance at a public swimming pool before his latest marriage and talked with him for half an hour. Marshal Amin had driven himself to the pool in his Citroën Maserati. No guards were present.

Later he drove his bride through Kampala several miles to a military exercise.

President Amin has said that he has been told in a dream exactly when and how he is going to die and so is not worried. But he said these details were a state secret.

Trying to brush up his image as a "moderate, frank and fair man" now that he is chairman of the OAU, President Amin denied during the weekend that he had presided over a four-year reign of terror in Uganda, including the killings of perhaps 250,000 persons.

He produced a report drawn up by a Ugandan commission which concluded that there had been 93 political deaths in four years in Uganda, and 315 persons had been reported missing.

Request to Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 3 (UPI).—In 1971, Idi Amin asked Israel for military aid to invade Tanzania and open a land route to the sea, ex-Foreign Minister Abba Eban said yesterday.

"He asked us for our most sophisticated weapons—jets," Mr. Eban recalled. "And when I asked him, 'Mr. President, why do you need these weapons?' he replied simply, 'I want to bomb Dar es Salaam.'

"And when I got over the shock, I said, 'Mr. President, why?' He said, 'We must have an opening to the sea.'"

Mozambique Nationalizes Land, Schools

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 3.—President Samora Machel has moved his new People's Republic of Mozambique firmly leftward with a sweeping program nationalizing the country's land, schools, medicine and law.

In a 2 1/2-hour speech to thousands of Mozambicans in Machava Stadium in Lourenço Marques last week, Mr. Machel also ordered his countrymen "to get ready to give active aid in the struggle of the Zimbabwe [black Rhodesian] people.

"Let us be prepared to accept sacrifices so the Zimbabwe struggle may be accelerated," he told his cheering audience. Most of them had been herded into the stadium by Mozambique's ubiquitous agitation-propaganda "dynamizing committees."

Mr. Machel said nothing, however, about closing his country's borders with neighboring Rhodesia or halting traffic on that landlocked state's two rail lines to Mozambique's ports at Beira and Lourenço Marques. He did not mention South Africa in his speech.

Changing the System

An avowed Maoist Marxist, Mr. Machel outlined in his lengthy talk broadcast from Lourenço Marques a program radically changing the social system of Mozambique, which Portugal handed over on June 25 to his Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) movement.

Mr. Machel, his voice rising frequently to a strident shout, said that, effective immediately, "the state will exercise full control of all land" in Mozambique, all schools, colleges, hospitals, clinics and funeral parlors.

He indicated the state will levy a tax to pay for medical services.

All lawyers' offices and private surgeries will be closed at once, he said, and all private tutoring banned. Lawyers, doctors and tutors, he cried, were "social parasites."

Bitterly denouncing capitalism, colonialism and imperialism, Mr. Machel called on his dynamizing committees for increased "vigilance [against] infiltrators" in Frelimo who might try to "sabotage or resist the march toward revolution" in Mozambique.

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United Press International.

TOKYO RIOT—A youth is arrested by riot police while friend tries to help during Tokyo demonstration to protest visit of Premier Takeo Miki to United States.

Evidence Is Cited That Chile Detains Many Reported Slain

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The government-controlled press in Chile is listing 119 leftist extremists as having been killed fighting among themselves or against security forces in Argentina. There is substantial evidence, however, that they have been detained in Chile.

In recent weeks, the Chilean press has mounted a campaign to impress upon the public its version of the fate of the alleged extremists. Evidence shows, however, that virtually all were picked up months ago by intelligence forces of the military government in Chile. A total of 115 of them have been named in long-standing appeals of habeas corpus lodged in their behalf in Chilean courts.

"We suspect that many of these supposed extremists have in fact been eliminated or have died under torture while under detention in Chile," said a Chilean lawyer who has defended leftist political prisoners in the aftermath of the 1973 military coup that overthrew the Marxist government of the late President Salvador Allende.

"The Chilean intelligence forces have a serious problem justifying the disappearance of people who were detained by them," said the lawyer. "We are now waiting for more lists of alleged extremists who have died abroad."

Detention Acknowledged

The Chilean government had previously acknowledged the detention of some of the persons who are now being reported dead abroad. In some cases, relatives of the alleged victims have filed legal statements in which they swore that bodies found in Argentina and officially identified as those of their relatives were in fact the corpses of strangers.

The Chilean press and government have repeatedly spoken of a confrontation last month between the Argentine police and Chilean "extremists" that left 59 of the alleged terrorists dead, wounded or missing. But the Argentine authorities say they have no record of such an engagement, and the local press here did not report any.

According to Chilean government estimates, more than 42,000 persons—one of every 250 Chileans—have been detained at least temporarily for political reasons.

Church sources who have concerned themselves with political prisoners believe that the figure is closer to 95,000, or one of every 100 Chileans. Both the government and its domestic critics appear agreed that there are still about 5,000 persons in prison camps for political reasons.

More than 1,000 have disappeared after detention following the coup, according to the appeals for habeas corpus filed by friends and relatives in Chilean courts.

The fate of these detainees is part of the question of continued violations of human rights charged against Chile—including illegal arrests and repeated cases of torture.

Brazil Leader Says Democracy To Come Slowly

BRASILIA, Aug. 3 (UPI).—President Ernesto Geisel Friday assured the nation of his commitment to a gradual return to democracy but made it clear he would not be pressured.

Gen. Geisel said in a nationwide television and radio broadcast, "Once again, I reiterate my administration's determination to continue to improve the country's political institutions."

In an apparent response to growing pressure from the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement, the press and intellectuals, Gen. Geisel said, "The government will not relinquish its exceptional powers, nor will it give in to pressures from interest groups that want to bypass the various stages of political development."

He said democratization was "a process which must be slow and gradual so that it can be long-lasting, constructive and socially just."

The opposition has urged Gen. Geisel to give up his near-dictatorial powers. But he said his policy involves a "humanistic and integral development capable of harmoniously combining the political, social and economic sectors of the national community. And only with this development will we arrive at a state of democratic normality."

Guerrillas Offer Truce In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Argentina's most highly trained guerrilla band yesterday proposed a truce with the government in exchange for varied demands including the freeing of all guerrilla and political prisoners.

The Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) announced the terms of the armistice in a communiqué. It asked the government of President Isabel Peron to "liberate immediately all the guerrilla prisoners, all political and social prisoners" and repeal "all repressive legislation," specifically, the 1973 law that declared the organization illegal."

In exchange, the guerrilla group would free army chief Argentino Larrabure, who has been in captivity for nearly a year. The ERP said it would also "suspend military operations on the same day in which all the military prisoners are freed."

The communiqué was issued during the worst crisis in Argentina since the Peronists returned to power in May, 1973.

Earlier, the government said Mrs. Peron would delegate some presidential duties to her Cabinet ministers. Government sources also said Mrs. Peron planned an eight-day rest at the seaside resort of Mar del Plata.

Resting at Home

Mrs. Peron has been secluded on doctor's orders at her suburban residence to recover from nervous strain and exhaustion.

The Cabinet met Friday to deal with the economic and political crisis. Guerrilla violence claimed 13 lives last week alone.

The police were trying to identify a woman found with her throat slit and her face burned beyond recognition 36 miles south of the capital at Punta Lara beach, a frequent dumping ground of the rightist death squad called the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

The police also confirmed that the bodies of two young men and a dynamited body found Wednesday were those of leftist militants.

The AAA members carry police credentials and customarily abduct wanted leftists to murder them, often disfiguring their bodies to delay identification. Police sources earlier this week said six other victims had been found in such condition.

Leftist terrorists killed three persons last week.

18 Drown in Gdansk

WARSAW, Aug. 3 (AP).—Eighteen persons drowned in Gdansk Friday when a coastal passenger boat overturned a river ferry after its propeller snagged the ferry's mooring cable, the news agency PAP reported yesterday.

Obituaries

Muir Mathieson, Conducted Music for Noted U.K. Films

OXFORD, England, Aug. 3 (AP).—Muir Mathieson, 64, an orchestra conductor who directed the music for many of Britain's best films, died in a hospital here yesterday.

He arranged and conducted music for more than 800 films, including "Brief Encounter," "Hamlet" and "Oliver Twist." He was also principal conductor of the Sinfonia of London.

Horace H. F. Jayne

PALM BEACH, Fla., Aug. 3 (UPI).—Horace H.F. Jayne, 77, one of the world's foremost experts on Oriental art, died at his home here Friday.

Mr. Jayne from 1921 until 1939 served as curator of Far Eastern art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. He was a member of the first China expedition dispatched by Harvard University's Fogg Museum in 1923-24 and coleader of its second China expedition in 1925-1926.

In 1939 he became vice-director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, where he remained until 1949.

From 1950 to 1954, he served on the China desk of the Voice of America and then returned to the Philadelphia Museum as vice-director before his retirement.

Dr. Edward T. Tyler

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (AP).—Dr. Edward T. Tyler, 62, one of the first researchers on oral contraceptives, died of a heart attack Wednesday. Dr. Tyler was considered one of the world's foremost authorities on human fertility.

Gary Sanders

BUENA PARK, Calif., Aug. 3 (AP).—Gary Sanders, a promising young golf professional out of the University of Southern California, died at Beach Community Hospital Friday, two days after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Sanders, 25, was stricken at his home Wednesday night after returning from the Canadian Open. He had learned in late June that he had cancer of the lymph glands and was scheduled for surgery tomorrow at the UCLA Medical Center. His death was believed to have been unrelated to the cancer.

Before turning professional two years ago, Mr. Sanders won the U.S. Junior, Pacific-8 Conference and Southwestern amateur titles and twice was an all-American.

Salvatore Ghilardi

ARZACHENA, Sardinia, Aug. 3 (AP).—"Mister Billion," Sardinia's richest farmer, died at 89 in this village in northeast Sardinia Wednesday.

Salvatore Ghilardi achieved wealth and got the nickname of "signor Milliardo" early in the 1960s when representatives of Prince Karim Aga Khan offered him a billion lire for a large piece of coastal land.

"A billion is not enough. I want millions," was Mr. Ghilardi's answer. He had never heard of nine-zero figures and suspected a trick behind "milliardo," a word new to him.

They finally reached an agreement mutually satisfactory in the neighborhood of a billion lire ($1.6 million) for the land of Liscia Ruiu, now the heart of the Emerald Coast, Sardinia's land strip developed by the Aga Khan into a resort.

Residents Step Over Dying Man In Rest Home

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 3 (AP).—An 85-year-old man lay dying for more than four hours in the hallway of an old people's home here while several persons apparently stepped over him and others told him to shut up and go away, the police said.

They said the man, identified as Edwin Ponting, walked into the hallway early Thursday and fell down in front of a door. They said he died in the same spot four hours later.

They said a resident opened the door of his room, then shut it. Officers said other occupants told the man to shut up and go away.

The police said the man was still pleading for help and pounding four hours later while other elderly residents, on their way to breakfast, must have stepped over him.

Madrid Urban Guerrillas Kill Policeman, Wound Another

MADRID, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Urban guerrillas early today attacked a police patrol in a Madrid suburb, killing one policeman and injuring another, police sources said.

In another development reflecting political unrest in Spain, the military command of the Madrid region announced the arrests of two more military officers. Seven others were detained five days ago for what government sources said was a political matter.

The shooting of the policemen followed other political violence in Madrid, Barcelona and the Basque region that left at least two persons dead and six injured last week.

The news agency Cifra said the slain policeman was 45 and that his companion, 48, was seriously wounded.

Civil Guard Patrol

The two policemen were members of the Civil Guard. They were patrolling a street in suburban San Isidro when three men fired bursts of submachine-gun fire at them from a car.

The attack repeated the pattern of two fatal shootings of Madrid policemen in mid-July. Police have since arrested 21 alleged members of the Maoist "Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front" and charged them with the earlier attacks on the policemen and other acts of violence "aimed at creating a climate of terror."

The military arrests were announced by the headquarters of Gen. Angel Campano, the commander of the Madrid military region. "Since the first arrests [Wednesday] two more have taken place, bringing the total to nine—a major and seven captains of the army and an air force captain," the announcement said.

It said the officers were arrested to determine whether they had violated the military code, which, among other things, forbids private gatherings of more than four officers unless they have the permission of their superiors.

Communist Group Uncovered in Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—A secret Communist organization has been uncovered in Egypt and its 20 members arrested and charged with attempting to overthrow the government, newspapers reported today.

Al Akhbar said the group, the International Communist League, had links with the Arab Communist Organization in Syria, five of whose members were hanged yesterday in Damascus for committing terrorist acts. The newspapers described the Egyptian organization, which they said was based in Paris and Beirut, as extreme Marxist-Trotskyite.

After 4 Years of Anti-Guerrilla Duty

S. Africa Recalls Last of Police in Rhodesia

By Tom Lambert

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 3.—After more than four years of anti-guerrilla duty in Rhodesia, South Africa is recalling the remainder of its paramilitary policemen from this country.

During their stay here, an estimated 20 South African policemen were killed in clashes with Rhodesia's black nationalist guerrillas or mishaps in the combat zones.

The South African police pullout appears to leave Rhodesia on its own to continue fighting the guerrillas or negotiate with them on their demand for immediate black majority rule in this country of more than 5 million blacks and about 250,000 whites.

Rhodesia Resentment

The police pullout, announced here and confirmed in the South African capital at Pretoria Friday, seems likely to deepen the resentment of some Rhodesians toward their neighbor state to the south.

In announcing the departure of the policemen, Rhodesian Defense Minister Pieter van der Byl had suggested publicly that Rhodesians get "back in business" fighting the guerrillas, against whom he has promised a vigorous offensive.

Most of the estimated 2,000 South African policemen who had been stationed here already have gone home. Only about 200 still are in rear-area Rhodesian camps to which the contingent withdrew after Mr. Smith offered in December to negotiate with the nationalists.

It is not known whether, on departing, the South African policemen will leave behind the helicopters and other equipment they have been using. The South Africans came here initially to fight the guerrillas in order to keep them off South Africa's borders.

A Pretoria spokesman said it now was felt their presence "should not become a disturbing factor in the process of negotiations."

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Greek Official Says Confusion Abetted Colonels

ATHENS, Aug. 3 (AP).—A Greek government official yesterday testified at the trial of 20 leaders of the April, 1967, coup that there was so much confusion as to who was behind the coup that neither a single general nor King Constantine gave orders to the insurrectionists to stop.

Ioannis Katsadimas, now undersecretary of defense and a general at the time of the coup, told the court: "All the generals are responsible, I admit, and will certainly be the first to accept my share of the blame."

Mr. Katsadimas said that "deliberately circulated rumors" of pending Communist insurrection and expected action by the generals and King to counter it gave the colonels credibility when they issued take-over orders in the name of anti-Communism and the monarch.

Mr. Katsadimas said that he and his associates at the time feared the ensuing political crisis and alleged growing leftist influence.

San Salvador Students Protest Police Action

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Leftist students taking refuge in the cathedral here have demanded the resignation of the nation's defense minister, a government spokesman said yesterday.

An unknown number of university students seized the cathedral on Friday to protest police repression of a demonstration on Wednesday in which several students were reported killed.

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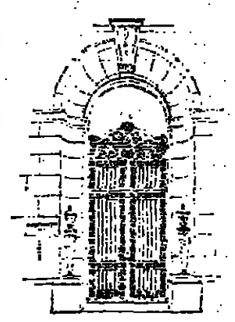




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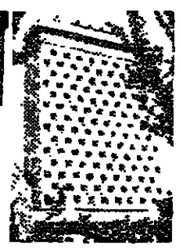
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If Nixon Had Been a Gandhi

India's Plight Underlines The Lessons of Watergate

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON. — Perspectives on this anguishing era in the United States have widened during the year that has passed since Richard Nixon resigned as president last Aug. 9 to avoid impeachment.

Mr. Nixon's fall from the place of the world's most powerful figure to that of the stooped, aging, disgraced man walking along a California beach, pathetically holding out his hand to tourists, stands as the most wretched human spectacle this country has ever seen.

Pathos is tempered by the thought that other men, once powerful, who served Mr. Nixon's cause or conspired with him either have been, are now or surely will be, incarcerated in jail while he is free to come and go as he pleases for the rest of his life because his successor pardoned him.

Practical

President Ford is a practical politician and does the kinds of things practical politicians usually do.

When he slipped down to his office one quiet Sunday morning and without advance word to his fellow citizens signed Mr. Nixon's pardon, he acted to save himself many problems. Perhaps, too, he spared the nation the ordeal of seeing a former president indicted, tried and possibly convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. It was a dilemma. In banishing it, however, Mr. Ford bypassed the doctrine of equal justice under the law, a foundation of democracy. True, his act was a humane one. Essentially, it was an expedient.

The recent eclipse of democracy in India makes Watergate look both more reassuring and more startling than it did a year ago when the United States was undergoing the shock of the revelations about Mr. Nixon's efforts to ruin his enemies, to subvert government agencies and to maneuver both inside and outside the law to concentrate power in his own hands.

It is more startling because the events in India inevitably raise the question: What if Nixon, while still at the height of his powers, yet knowing the calamity threatened to himself by disclosures in the Senate committee, the courts and the press, had attempted what Indira Gandhi has actually done?

Unsound Mind?

What if he had tried to imprison his enemies, use force against certain newspapers, television networks and even some members of Congress, relying on the loyalty of the armed forces to the commander in chief? What if he had attempted all that and more in a state of unsound mind perhaps? Some observers now tend to attribute such a condition to him in his latter months in office.

The frightening thought is that the United States probably was closer to some form of usurpation and authoritarianism during the Nixon administration than at any other time in its history.

The reassuring aspect, on the other hand, is that despite the great erosion of U.S. institutions in the last generation, U.S. democracy proved stable in the face of unprecedented political trauma. In contrast with the brief and uncertain span of democratic traditions in India, two centuries of democracy and independence in the United States had created a great reservoir of political strength with which to contain a national crisis. Even the taking of office by a new president and vice-president, neither of whom had been elected to those positions, worked out better than many had feared.

Hostility

The press, confronted with official hostility and lies, the Supreme Court, faced with the issue of whether Mr. Nixon must surrender the tapes, the Senate Watergate committee under former Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., the House Judiciary Committee under Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., and the U.S. District Court under Judge John Sirica all carried out the functions contemplated under Constitution and custom.

What was threatened under Mr. Nixon was one-man rule accomplished through infringement of civil liberties, misuse of government agencies and powers, frustration of Congress, blackmail of individuals, subversion of political opposition, the illegal siphoning of money from corporations, and relentless attack on the constitutional rights of the press and television, as exemplified by the depredations of Spiro Agnew.

Another reassuring thought a year later, especially after the spectacle of India and Portugal, is the defense built into U.S. society against an outright coup d'état. The very diversity and breadth of U.S. life would make a military seizure difficult. Merely to recall the nature of the demonstrations against the war in Vietnam is to realize how unmanageable the United States could be for anyone attempting to suppress liberties at home.

Resistance

Fortunately, the armed forces of the United States and their uniformed and civilian leaders remain reasonably well integrated with the fabric of national life and tradition. A usurper would encounter deep resistance from them. Recent events here and abroad are a reminder that it behooves the country to maintain armed forces in touch with the people, all the more so now that we have turned to the expedient of professional forces.

Recent events are a reminder, too, of the importance of maintaining moderate political leadership. While Mr. Nixon was a good vote-getter at a time of low tide for the Democratic party, he was not a charismatic leader who could arouse passion among vast numbers of those who had voted for him. In these difficult times the great danger would be the choice of a leader who might succeed in sweeping people so far from their moorings that they would assent to authoritarian government.

From a year's distance, it is clear that Watergate was the culmination of two particular misfortunes.

One was that a certain corruption of the office of the President had been at work for a long time. Because of modern problems, especially the invention of nuclear weapons, power had increasingly become centered in the White House. Especially in the years following Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, the presidency began taking on a pomp and glorification never intended by the framers of the Constitution.

Kingly Role

The combination of increasing pomp, greater power and the availability of television created a kingly role for the men who occupied the White House. Beginning with Lyndon Johnson particularly, the presidency became more isolated, secretive, ruthless and Machiavellian.

The second misfortune was that just at this vulnerable moment in the presidency, the White House was taken over in 1969 by unprincipled men who carried corruption across the borderline of criminal activity.

A president, whoever he may be, is a human being. No human being is perfect. When a man runs for the office, people have to take him on faith. There is no way to know for sure what a new president will do. This problem will always be with us.

From testimony in the courts and before the Ervin committee and especially from the voices on the incredible White House tapes, we know that Mr. Nixon was a complicated man full of deceit, hatred and fear of persecution by his supposed enemies. A worse type of personality in the White House cannot be imagined. Yet Mr. Nixon's penchant for trickery had been known to voters for years before he was elected president. The lesson must be that wrong men will be elected to high office again. The country will have to stay strong enough to deal with them as it dealt with Mr. Nixon.

Struggle

Recent discouraging disclosures about the CIA and the FBI simply add to our understanding that self-government is an endless struggle. The United States is alert now to the danger of what happened in Watergate and so the threat is reduced for the time. But other kinds of corruption will crop up as long as there is government by men and women. Indeed with such examples of India, Portugal and Italy at hand it is apparent that modern society is difficult to govern in any form.

No handy solution exists. As we have known for a long time, the best hope lies in strong laws, honest enforcement, good men and women in the right places, a sound economy, a sense of fairness and tolerance and a strong tradition of civil liberties. Even then it will be tough.

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Associated Press.

FAREWELL—Richard Nixon waving before boarding a helicopter on the White House lawn last Aug. 9, following an emotional farewell speech to members of his staff.



AP.

ON THE BEACH—Richard Nixon during a stroll on the beach last month at San Clemente, Calif.

Congress Wins Quick Victory

Kissinger Caught Off Guard On Sale of Rockets to Jordan

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON (WP).—On July 9 Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left here for a trip to Paris, Geneva, Bonn and London. Among the many top State Department officials on the plane were the assistant secretary for Middle Eastern affairs, his deputy and the head of the policy planning staff. Under Secretary Joseph Sisco, Mr. Kissinger's chief Middle East specialist, left the next day to join the group in Geneva.

That day, July 10, while Mr. Kissinger was busy thinking about energy problems, arms control and two forthcoming speeches—on the United Nations and on morality in foreign policy—the Defense Department, as required by law, informed Congress of the administration's plan to sell Jordan 14 batteries of sophisticated Hawk ground-to-air missiles.

The disclosure touched off a tremendous storm that forced the administration to pull back from a vote, soured relations with the most moderate of the Arab states, left Israel feeling deceived and made some members of Congress wonder if the left hand knows what the right hand is doing in this government.

There is unanimity now on only one point, a refrain heard at the State Department, the Defense Department and on Capitol Hill: It was not the most brilliantly handled operation.

There is also the suggestion that if Mr. Kissinger had been minding the store instead of trying to run the State Department from an airplane, he or one of his chief aides might just possibly have been able to limit the damage—by interceding with the Jordanians or with the Israelis, or both, to prevent the debacle.

But Mr. Kissinger admits he was taken by surprise. He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in closed session July 24 that he did not know the notification to Congress was to cover the entire $350-million air defense deal, including the 14 Hawk missile batteries, worked out with Jordan. He thought the notification would cover only the first installment, the three batteries at $100 million to be delivered within 15 months. There is no question that he knew the magnitude of the entire package negotiated during King Hussein's visit here in April.

The administration's "misunderstanding" with Congress, as Mr. Kissinger described it, apparently prevailed among all the top officials surrounding him, including Mr. Sisco and Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton.

Mr. Atherton, who has a deserved reputation as a man of honor, had informed the Israelis during the first week of May that Jordan would be receiving three Hawk missile batteries. He was talking about the first consignment, and State Department officials said it was made clear that there would be more deliveries.

Israeli Rage

The Israelis, however, remember only the mention of three batteries. If Mr. Atherton said anything about follow-on deliveries, they say, it did not register, because the Israelis were enraged about the mere fact of a new arms package going to Jordan. To them, this was contrary to terms the U.S. government had itself set in announcing a reassessment of Middle East policy —that there would be no new arms commitments. In fact, a letter of offer for Lance missiles, surface-to-surface missiles with a range of about 100 miles, for Israel had already been sent to Congress. However, the administration decided not to act on it during the reassessment.

In informing Congress about the offer of 14 Hawk missile batteries, the Pentagon was only following standard operating procedure, sources there say.

The White House had sent down the order to sell this kind of air defense system to Jordan and the Defense Security Assistance Agency prepared the necessary papers. At the State Department it was initialed at the desk level. Mr. Kissinger was out of town, an aide observed, but there seemed no reason to seek higher authority because the deal had already been approved and this has been a long-standing supply relationship with Jordan.

There was no way administration aides could send Congress notice of an offer covering only the first deliveries, Pentagon sources say, because to arrange contracts and financing and to meet assembly line requirements it was necessary to get a go-ahead on the entire deal.

It is this kind of nitty-gritty of the arms sales business that certain high State Department officials ruefully admit they have not customarily concerned themselves with. They say they will be more attentive in the future.

Officials insist there was no intention to deceive, no attempt to conceal the nature of the deal. But the moment notification of the letter of offer went to Congress there was an uproar from an Israeli lobbying group, the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee. On July 11, Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., introduced a resolution to disapprove the sale. Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., introduced a similar bill in the House on July 14. Under the law Congress has 20 days to disapprove sales exceeding $25 million. Unless both houses disapprove, the deal can go through.

In hearings it emerged that the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was that six Hawk missile batteries would be adequate for Jordanian defense. A former chief of naval operations, Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., said more than that would shift the military balance and make it inevitable for Jordan to be drawn into any new Middle East conflict.

Pentagon officials later explained that the recommendation for six batteries was in the context of other missiles and supporting equipment, a package devised to meet Jordan's ability to pay. When it became clear that Saudi Arabia was prepared to pay for Jordan's air defense, King Hussein opted for the more expensive Hawk and requested 22 batteries.

A Hawk battery consists of six launchers, each accommodating three surface-to-air missiles and supporting radar equipment.

State Department officials say King Hussein argued that the Syrians were pressing Soviet weapons on him; his army knew about it and would think only six from the United States inadequate.

State Department officials said the number of 14 batteries was arrived at in negotiation, a compromise between the six recommended by the Pentagon after a team went to Jordan in February, and the request from the King.

House Move

The House International Relations Committee on July 24 rejected the proposed sale. In the face of almost certain defeat in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the administration last Monday announced that it was temporarily withdrawing its proposal for the missile sale.

The administration's hope is that tempers will cool and some way can be found to meet the commitment made to Jordan—King Hussein is insisting he will not compromise on fewer than 14 batteries—and also win congressional approval. It is apparently hoped that if an Israel-Egypt interim agreement can be negotiated, and if arms start flowing again to Israel, opposition will diminish. For the time being, however, the administration says it will continue to submit the same letter of offer throughout the congressional recess, with the promise that Congress will have 30 days to reconsider the issue in September.

The American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee welcomed the administration's decision to pull back from a confrontation. Officials of the lobbying group were congratulating themselves on a victory but also sought to stress that they did not in principle oppose the sending of arms to Jordan.

Jordanian Premier Zaid Rifai also claimed a victory in announcing the administration's decision to "postpone the vote."

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., who sponsored the law giving Congress a veto power over foreign military sales, also claimed a victory.

Of all the parties involved, only the administration admits to suffering a defeat.



HAWKS—The U.S. Army's Hawk guided missiles on a portable launching vehicle at a military testing facility.

Parapsychology: At the Point Where the Laughter Stops

By Al Martinez

LOS ANGELES.—Parapsychology, once ridiculed as a doctrine of the occult, is winning new interest among physical scientists.

They are beginning to feel, as one said, that "there is something else out there" in the realm of mind research. And for the first time, physicists are beginning to listen to psychics about what that something else might be.

Rocket engineers are talking to theologians about extrasensory perception (ESP) and clairvoyance.

Biochemists and physicians are studying faith healers. And conservative research institutions are experimenting with mind over matter.

Even the U.S. government, nervously aware of work being conducted in the Soviet Union, is beginning to worry about a parapsychology gap.

In the last two years, an estimated $200,000 worth of federal grants has gone into psychic research.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration funded a Stanford University Research Institute study on ESP.

The Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency paid for a translation of all available Soviet literature on paranormal phenomena.

The National Institute of Mental Health funded a study in dream research.

Rumors About CIA

Rumors abound that the Central Intelligence Agency is already in the field.

Though the CIA will not confirm or deny this, researchers from New York to San Francisco insist the agency is indeed involved—for the obvious impact that mind-reading would have on intelligence gathering.

A University of Virginia scientist says CIA agents have approached him twice, wanting to know whether psychics could jam computers and radar screens and whether people could be trained to leave their bodies.

Parapsychology is an ill-defined field that generally covers three basic categories: ESP (including telepathy, clairvoyance and precognition), psychokinesis (mind over matter) and survival phenomena (life after death and astral projection).

Until recently, studies of paranormal behavior were regarded as part of the lunatic fringe. Today, even such organizations as the American Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers are willing to take an interest in it.

Among the most determined exponents of research into paranormal behavior are laser physicists Russel Targ and Harold Puthoff, of the Stanford Research Institute.

Last year they conducted highly controlled experiments on Israeli psychic Uri Geller and dozens of "psychic non-superstars" that brought them worldwide attention and helped legitimize parapsychology.

A 'New Science'

Scientists involved in the study of parapsychology consider their "new science"—which actually combines the disciplines of many sciences—at the same stage now where Freudian psychoanalysis was 70 years ago or where quantum physics was 50 years ago.

They cite the derision that greeted the discoveries of Galileo and Pasteur and point to the comment of their most prominent adherent, rocket expert Wernher von Braun, that theirs is "one of the most promising fields of modern science."

Being labeled "occult, mystic or just plain unscientific," said Dr. von Braun, "is all part of the game."

The so-called Geller experiments conducted by Mr. Targ and Mr. Puthoff were published in the British scientific journal Nature, which never before had printed an article on parapsychology.

Mr. Targ and Mr. Puthoff admit their kind of research, which now awaits federal fundings, invites trickery. But they have taken special precautions, they said, to conduct the Stanford research experiments under strict laboratory conditions.

Under these conditions, they said, no magician has been able to duplicate through trickery the psychic feats performed by Mr. Geller and others.

Guessing Right

By correctly guessing 12 out of 12 times in different experiments which of 10 sealed cans held a steel ball and which of 15 cans held water, Mr. Geller beat trillion-to-one odds.

By correctly calling the face-up number on a die in a sealed box eight out of eight times, Mr. Geller beat million-to-one odds.

He also was able to create a "significant magnetic field"—presumably through psychic energy—and affect the weight, both plus and minus, of a one-gram object, employing what may or may not be psychokinesis.

In yet another experiment, Mr. Geller was placed in a room shielded visually, acoustically and electrically from drawings he was asked to duplicate. He did so 10 out of 10 times, a chance of probability of better than one in a million.

Bonnar Cox, executive director of the Information Service and Engineering Division of the Stanford Research Institute, under whose auspices the Geller experiments were conducted, came away saying:

"I've seen results that lead me to believe there is something here that needs to be further researched."

Astronaut's Institute

The search for answers is also the concern of former astronaut Edgar Mitchell, the sixth man to set foot on the moon and founder of the three-year-old Institute for Noetic Sciences.

Noetics is a term derived from the Greek "nous," to know, and is generally preferred to the word parapsychology. Those in the field will insist there is nothing para or super or extra about psychic abilities, and they hope to prove that.

The Institute embraces a variety of disciplines—from philosophy to biochemistry—to promote and sponsor the study of human consciousness.

Privately financed, the institute is establishing five professorial research chairs for the study of consciousness. The areas of study will include the physical sciences, the behavioral sciences, the medical sciences and philosophy-theology.

The chair in physical sciences has been named in honor of Dr. von Braun.

"His interest in noetics is a good example of changing attitudes among hard-headed scientists," said Osmond Crosby, a member of the board and treasurer of the institute.

"Dr. von Braun has been in rocketry and physics all of his life and now he is saying that perhaps noetic sciences hold the only hope for the salvation of civilization."

Evolutionary Process

Mr. Crosby is a biochemist who believes that the new interest in parapsychology is part of man's evolutionary process, whether or not we are ready to admit it.

He quotes Dr. von Braun again, "Noetics is responsible for man's evolution from caveman to statesman and cannibal to cardinal."

Mr. Crosby says that, "after being seduced for 400 years by the scientific method, we have come to realize that science is not the only way of getting at truth and at universal solutions.

"There is another way. We can also look at our surroundings in ways that religion, mysticism and philosophy have been trying to get at for a long time. That is, you can look at our environment in patternings. You can have an intuitive grasp of truth.

"The time is right for that now, because in some ways science has run its course. It's going up dead ends and blind alleys . . ."

Physical scientists who have adopted parapsychology as a legitimate field of research find themselves looking back through earlier research and poring over volumes that the scientific establishment once ridiculed. And, always, the name of J.B. Rhine comes up.

For half a century at Duke University and on his own, the so-called father of parapsychology devoted his life to psychic research. He created the terms extrasensory perception and PSI (for psychic phenomena).

Mr. Targ praises him as a pioneer in a field many did not even recognize. Now there are an estimated 100 colleges and universities in the United States offering courses in parapsychology. Two hundred U.S. scientists are involved in PSI.

As physicist Sir James Jeans wrote, "The universe begins to look more like a great thought than a great machine."

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Guerrillas in the Streets

Spain in Grip of Political Unrest, Violence

By Peter Uebersax

MADRID (UPI).—Growing political polarization and a wave of political violence have gripped Spain.

Diplomats attribute the worsening situation to the government's unwillingness or incapacity to carry out political reform and the refusal of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, to listen to those calling on him to hand power to his designated successor Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon.

"If there were two Spains, we would all emigrate to the other one," an editorial writer said last week in Cambio 16, Spain's biggest news magazine.

The editorialist listed a catalogue of complaints about Gen. Franco's 36-year-old authoritarian regime, then concluded: "In the end, the victory will be ours —a victory for 33 million Spaniards, that is."

Left and Right

But some Spaniards are no longer content with putting their bitterness into words. Political groups on the left have sent guerrillas into the streets of Madrid, Barcelona and Basque towns to shoot policemen who, to them, symbolize government authority. Groups on the right have retaliated by bombing and ransacking the homes of dissenters and by setting fire to bookshops.

Time and again in recent weeks, the streets of downtown Madrid have echoed with the gunfire of dissenters and policemen as guerrillas stepped up their activity. The two foremost groups are the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front, a Marxist group, and Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA), which wants an independent socialist state made of Spain's northern provinces.

In a typical example of counter-terrorism, two youths belonging to an officially tolerated Nazi group held Spain's most famous singer, Maria Massiel—winner of Europe's top television singing contest and a political liberal—at gunpoint while they ransacked her apartment and painted swastikas and the word "Marxist" on her paintings and furs.

Seven Arrests

As Gen. Franco started his annual golfing and yachting vacation on the Atlantic coast, another political bombshell hit Spain—military authorities reported the arrest of seven army officers suspected of unspecified political activities. It was the first time that authorities admitted to any political rumblings in Gen. Franco's 388,000-member armed forces, the pillar of his regime.

In Barcelona, the first newsmen's strike under Gen. Franco closed five newspapers in a protest against the detention of a journalist. It followed a nationwide illegal strike by 3,000 hospital doctors demanding representation in wage negotiations with authorities. These strikes and other labor unrest violated the traditional truce during the hot Spanish summer.

The regime's political immobility appears to have paved the way toward the formation of new alliances in Spain's political underground.

Until now, one of Gen. Franco's greatest political advantages had been the fact that his opposition was badly split. Partly as the result of the hate generated by the 1936-39 civil war, many anti-Franco groups were on bad terms.

In recent months, however, two underground coalitions have emerged. One is the Democratic Junta which is strongly influenced by the outlawed Communist party. It also includes a Socialist splinter group and moderates.

The other coalition is the Democratic Platform, a conglomerate of 14 outlawed political groups dominated by the mainstream Socialist party, Christian Democrats and the Social Democratic Union.

Last week, these two groups finally agreed to start talks aimed at forming a joint front against what the moderate groups called a "decaying regime."

مطابق للأصل

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PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1975

Euromarket

August Doldrums Fail to Halt The Trend to Dollar Investments

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 3 (IHT).—Dollar investments are in vogue again and even the August doldrums are not enough to stop the trend.

The technical aspects continue heavily in favor of the dollar: another week of uninterrupted advance on the foreign-exchange markets and a halt to the increase in short-term Eurodollar rates.

The key three and six-month deposit rates both broke important psychological barriers last week, dipping just under 7 per cent in the shorter period and just under 8 per cent for six-month money.

The advance on the foreign-exchange market acts like a magnet in drawing funds out of other currencies, the idea being to make the exchange before the dollar gets even stronger.

The decline in deposit rates affects the bond market by making the yields available on notes and debentures so much more attractive than those on short-term deposits. In addition, easier short-term rates mean dealers are more willing to inventory bonds.

The dollar also got a psychological boost with last week's report that the U.S. trade surplus in June was a record. This week, however, the dollar is likely to get a psychological kick with the scheduled report on Thursday of June's wholesale price index.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns and Treasury Secretary William Simon have both indicated it will make most unpleasant reading. The other shadow of concern is the future trend of short-term interest rates in the United States.

The Fed's latest weekly report shows the U.S. money supply finally beginning to decline in response to the central bank's recent tightening of short-term rates. The question now is whether the Fed will let these rates ease back in the coming weeks if the money supply continues falling and whether such a move would affect the dollar's performance on the foreign-exchange markets.

At present, however, conditions could hardly be more favorable for the dollar sector of the Eurobond market. The proof of this is that three U.S. dollar issues are on offer. The enthusiasm is even creating a ripple effect on the Canadian dollar market, where a $15-million issue is on offer.

The most attractive of the loans on offer, judging by investor response, is the split-level loan for New Zealand, which is being accorded triple-A status.

Heavy Demand

As it stands now, $30 million of the New Zealand loan will be in five-year notes carrying a 9-per-cent coupon and $20 million will be in seven-year paper with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent. However, demand is so heavy that the market anticipates the size of the loan will be increased to $70 million or $75 million.

The five-year paper, the favored maturity according to current fashion, is in much more demand and it would not be surprising to see most of the increase in the issue size fall on this part of the loan.

Also on offer is a $20-million, five-year loan for Finnish Export Credit Ltd., guaranteed by the Republic of Finland. Managers say that the loan will be priced to yield 9 1/2 per cent.

The form of this loan—underwritten in its entirety by the 11 managers of the issue—is one that the market does not like. Only selling-group commissions are available to other banks and they say that for the effort involved they would rather peddle paper where they can also earn underwriting commissions.

"If the loan is hot," one critic said, allotments to the selling group will be close to zero. If it's cold, we'll get all we want but won't be able to place them."

The general view is that the managers will place the bonds either with their private customers or with bond funds they run.

The third issue on offer is for Nippon Seiko K.K., the Japanese ball-bearing firm, which is seeking $15 million in five-year

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	July 27 Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index ..	203.1	196.5	249.8
*Currency in cir.	$81,281,000	$81,743,000	$74,081,000
*Total loans	$124,568,000	$125,234,000	$129,748,000
Steel prod. (tons) ..	1,941,000	1,963,000	2,758,000
Auto production ..	110,675	77,559	93,577
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,371,000	8,346,000	8,904,000
Fr'ght car l'dings ..	———	426,950	535,001
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr...	41,133,000	38,646,000	40,118,000
Busn failures	194	192	196

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	84,444,000	84,402,000	86,088,000
A-Unemployed	7,896,000	8,538,000	4,769,000
Ind-stl Prodn	110.0	109.6	124.8
*Personal income ..	$1,244,900,000	$1,214,300,000	$1,143,500,000
*Money supply	$294,000,000	$289,700,000	$280,000,000
Csmrs price index .	160.6	159.3	146.9
Cnstrctn contr'cts .	174	182	166
A-*Mfr's inventories	$148,051,000	R$148,951,000	$132,541,000
A-*Exports	$8,691,500	$8,145,100	$8,316,900
A-*Imports	$6,954,200	$7,093,400	$8,577,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised
A-Seasonally Adjusted

The U.S. Economic Scene

How Ford Is Playing the Game, One Year Later

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—It will be a year ago Friday that Gerald Ford, the only man in the bullpen, was suddenly summoned to the mound to assume control of the nation's deteriorating political and economic situation.

There were risks involved but there was no other choice, no ace substitute to bring into the game when the starter faltered. The man who had not even been elected by the people to his former job as vice-president was then placed in charge of the country because, for better or worse, he was the only one there.

So, Mr. Ford started under the most adverse circumstances, with the game in chaos, few teammates with whom he had worked before and the fans restive for some decisive economic moves to restore the nation's confidence and vitality. It was not an easy assignment.

The contest is not over as yet, of course, and there have been many hits, errors and excellent plays in the numerous innings since Aug. 9 of last year when the man who did not want, nor seek, the mantle of the presidency was dramatically catapulted to the mound, given the ball and told to take charge after the embattled Richard Nixon's sudden resignation under pressure.

The one year of Mr. Ford's stewardship has been a spectacular roller-coaster ride that has yet to reach the happy ending of stability and satisfaction.

To be sure, the analysts agree, Mr. Ford assumed office under an immense handicap, with the nation demoralized by the Watergate trauma, the distracted leadership in Washington, soaring inflation, high interest rates, a stagnant economy, an impending jump in joblessness, financial markets in disarray and great tensions in the international sphere.

Inflation Danger

A view, expressed by a former top aide of the Nixon administration, was that Mr. Ford should not be evaluated so much on what he has accomplished in the last year but rather on what he has prevented. He was referring particularly to the numerous Ford vetoes of congressional bills that he felt would have greatly enlarged government spending and exacerbated the danger of renewed double-digit inflation.

A prominent Wall Street official, however, remarked recently: "I endorse some of the vetoes but I think there have been too many. Mr. Ford is becoming too much a no-President."

Others are less kind, contending that the vetoes were heartless rejections of many programs that would have ameliorated the misery or improved the well-being of many citizens in this, the longest and deepest of the six post-World War II economic contractions.

Mr. Ford has put the executive branch of the government in conflict and deadlock with the legislative arm on many issues. And a willingness to compromise has been almost totally absent in a situation where the executive branch consists of one party and the legislative is heavily dominated by the other.

The major exception so far, of course, has been the 1975 tax bill, which, when finally enacted, presented a down-the-middle compromise between the more modest tax cuts proposed by President Ford and the much larger reductions suggested by some factions in Congress.

The battle over a national energy policy illustrates a major area of failure for both the President and Congress, a failure of action and imagination when the nation can ill afford to be without a cohesive plan for conserving energy and developing huge new alternative sources to foreign oil.

Mr. Ford has run into strong criticism for his energy policy. While consistently and adamantly opposing a large increase in gasoline prices (a highly popular position), he has, nevertheless, instituted an import-fee program that has already caused prices of gasoline and other petroleum products to jump.

And he has been advocating deregulation of domestic oil and natural gas prices, which certainly would lead to higher prices immediately, notwithstanding the goal of greater supplies eventually.

Late last week, the President and Congress arrived at their

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished lower last week despite a spate of favorable government reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the week with a loss of 7.59 points at 822.20 as volume shrank to 77.86 million shares from 93.2 million the previous week. The only session on the upside came on Wednesday, when the Dow gained 6.80 points.

The market snubbed news that the prime interest rate had held at 7 1/2 per cent and that the July jobless rate dropped to 8.4 per cent from 8.6 per cent in June. There were also indications that the unemployment ratio was declining, as fewer employees were being furloughed.

The lower earnings pattern continued for leading oil companies as the House acted to extend oil price controls six months after their Aug. 31 expiration date. Cities Service reported that second half earnings fell 50 per cent, Gulf Oil 49 per cent and Phillips Petroleum 10 per cent.

While corporate profits generally dropped in the second quarter, there was a strong indication, according to Commerce Department figures, that the slide was coming to a halt and that the economy was pulling out of its worst recession since the 1930s.

The 1973-74 bear market bottomed out with the 577.60 close of Dec. 6, 1974. In 1975 so far, the Dow has recovered by more than 50 per cent and volume has climbed to 3.1 billion shares from the year-earlier 1.98 billion.

Brokers noted that the sharp rise in the industrial average indicated that the small investor was seeking quality issues, rather than speculative vehicles.

One market observer said that the current easier tone in the market might represent only a technical correction, the 11th such correction in 1975. In October, he felt, the market would have firmly resumed its upward march.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.
Sales supplied by NASD.

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ACMAT Corp	84	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—¼
AID Inc	13	4	4	4	—
APS Inc .24e	144	15	13¾	14¼	+¾
AcuiBiPap .12e	67	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
Accelerator Inc	119	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	—¼
Aceto Chem	27	15	14	14	—1
AcmeGen .30	2	5½	5½	5½	
AcushnetCo .60	120	12	11½	12	+½
Ada Resources	138	3¾	3½	3⅝	—¼
AddisnWesly .40	72	9½	8¾	9½	+¾
Advance Ross	185	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
Advanced Mem	305	5⅞	4⅞	5⅝	+⅜
AdvancdMicr De	712	11	9⅞	9¾	—⅝
Advent Corp	19	9	8½	9	+½
AgMet Inc	249	13¼	12¾	12¾	
Agnico Eagl Min	437	5½	5	5½	+½
AlaTenNGas 1.20	18	11¾	11	11¼	—⅝
Alanthus Corp	224	3¼	3	3⅛	
AlaskaIntl .05e	246	15	13⅞	14¼	—½
AlexandAlex .90	467	34	31½	31⅞	—2⅛
AlexBaldwin 1.60	160	18¾	18½	18½	
AlicoInc .12e	134	8½	8	8	—¼
Allegh Beverage	166	2	1¾	2	+¼
Allergan Pharm	263	15¼	13¾	15	
AlldTeleph .40b	68	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
AllynBacon .35	24	4⅞	4½	4½	—⅜
Altex Oil Cp	168	⅝	⅜	⅝	
AltonBoxBd .40	11	10¾	10¼	10¼	—½
Amarex Inc	117	8¼	9	9	—¼
AmbassadorGp 3	21	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Am Appraisal	66	4½	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
Am Biomedical	67	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Am Building .36	40	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
Am Export Ind	205	1½	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
AmExpress .80	4795	39¾	36¼	37⅝	+⅜
AmFiltrona .54	58	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
AmFinlCorp .04	180	12½	12	12	—½
AmFoods .15e	134	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅜
Am Furniture	62	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
AmGreetings .25	1332	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+⅜
Am Microsystm	853	14½	12⅞	13⅛	—⅞
Am Nuclear	146	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
AmQuasar Petro	603	16⅛	14⅝	15⅞	—½
Am Telecomm	112	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+⅜
Am Telev&Com	60	13¾	12¾	12¾	—1
AmWeldMfg .80	23	9½	8¾	9	—¼
Amicor Inc	153	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅜
Amoskeag Co 1	4	19½	19	19	—½
AmmestGrp Inc	15	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
Anacomp Inc	30	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
Anadite Inc	115	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
AnalogDevices s	90	9¼	8¾	9	—¼
AndersonInds .08	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Anderson Jacobs	60	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
AnheusrBush .68	2247	35⅛	33⅞	33⅞	—1⅝
Anta Corp .08	187	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+⅜
Apexcoinc .30b	124	24¾	22½	24¾	+2¼
AppldDigit Data	698	10⅞	9¼	10¾	+⅞
Appld Material	151	7	6½	6½	—½
ArabianShld Dev	52	2⅞	2¼	2¼	—⅛
Arden Mayfair	247	2⅞	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
ArgoPetrol s	80	10⅝	9¾	9¾	—1
ArkWnGas 1.20	60	17½	16⅞	16⅞	—¼
Arlen Prop 1	15	6	6	6	
Arrow Automot	109	4½	4¼	4¼	—¼
ArtsWayMfg .50	5	6	6	6	
Arvida Corp	19	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	—½
AspenSkiing Cp	10	12	11½	11½	—½
AssdColaBttg .40	172	14½	13¼	13¼	—1¼
AssdHosts .10	42	7¾	6¾	7¾	+¼
AssdTrkLnA .60	98	14¼	12½	13½	+1
AtlanGasLt 1.20	70	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅜
AtlanNRlEs .62e	52	1⅝	1¾	1¾	—⅛
AtlanPepsi Btlg	17	8½	8½	8½	
AtlanticStl .70	10	12½	12½	12½	
Atwood Oceanics	310	11⅝	9½	10⅝	+1¼
AtwoodOcean wt	21	3⅞	3	3¼	+⅛
AudiotronicsCp s	81	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
AutexInc .40	22	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
AutomMedLab	105	8½	9	9½	+¼
Azcon Corp .15e	35	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
AztecMfg .24b	2	8	7¾	8	+¼
BBDO Int 1.80	95	17½	16¼	16½	—½
BairdWarn .61e	36	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
Baird Atomics	320	6	4½	4½	—1½
Baker Bros Inc	106	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
BakerFentres .80	16	25½	24½	25¼	+¾
BaldwinLyon .40	71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Bally Mfg .02e	365	16	14½	15½	
Baltek Corp	41	5¾	5¼	5¾	+¾
BaltPaint Chm	48	11½	10¼	10¼	—1¼
BankBldgEq .60	24	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
BkComput Netw	28	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+½
BankemRlt 1.25e	684	7	5¾	6¾	+⅞
BantaGeo .44	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Barber Green .60	297	22½	19⅛	19⅞	—2⅝
Barden Cp .40a	34	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+⅛
Barnes HindePh	156	23¾	22	22	
Barnes Mfg .18e	16	2½	2½	2½	
Basic Earth Sci	222	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅜
BassettFurn .80	105	21½	20¾	20¾	—¼
Bayless Mkts .60	38	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
BaylyCorp .20	48	7⅛	6¾	6¾	—½
Beard Oil .04e	51	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
BeckArnley s	15	6	6	6	
BeehiveMedic El	48	4⅜	3⅝	3¾	—⅝
Beeline Fash .44	19	5¾	5¼	5¼	—½
Bekins Co .42	64	6	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
Belknap Mf .85e	13	10¼	10	10	
BengaliOil Gas	995	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Bentley Labs	211	15¼	13½	13½	—1¾
BergstmPap A	27	6¾	¼	¼	—½
BerkleyCp .10b	15	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+⅛
BelzLabs .24	722	40	36¼	39¼	+½
BeverageCan .16	3	9¼	8¼	8¾	+⅛
BeverageMgt .28	12	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Bibb Co	9	7½	7	7	—⅜
Big Drum .30	4	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
BiLo Inc .48	50	19¼	18½	19	+½
Billy the Kid	2	5½	5¼	5¼	—½
Bio Med Scien	9	10	10	10	
Bio Rad Labs	17	9	8½	8½	—½
Bird &Son 2a	57	42	38¼	42	+½
BlackHillPw 2.48	9	35	34	34	—1
Block DrugA .53	72	11½	10¼	10¼	—1½
BlueChipStp .24	28	9	8¾	8¾	—¼
Bluefid Supply 1	44	24¾	24¼	24½	—½
BobEvanFrm .60	16	22¾	22	22	—¾
Bohemia In .60b	81	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
Bonanza Intl	457	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Booth Newspap 1.	34	23½	21¾	21¾	—1¼
BostonCoB 1.04	46	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
BradenInd .16	16	4¼	3⅞	4	
Brand Insulation	32	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—⅜

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BrassCraftMf .12	24	14	13¼	13¼	—¾
Brenco Inc .60a	42	21¾	21¼	21¾	
Brennand Paige	3	6¾	6½	6½	—¼
Brenner Ind .10e	5	7¼	6¾	6¾	—½
BreunerJohn .68	27	8½	8½	8½	
Brinks Inc .40	57	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—½
Bristol Prod	3	4	3¾	4	
BroadvwFin .12	20	4⅛	4	4⅛	
BrooksScanin .60	12	14	13¾	13¾	—¼
BrowardBnc .36b	26	6¾	6⅝	6½	—⅜
BrownTom s	543	19⅝	18¼	19½	+⅝
Browning Arms	17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
Brunos Inc .20	88	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	
BuckbeeMear .28	102	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	—¼
BuckeyeIntl .30r	109	10⅛	9½	9⅞	¼
Burns RL Cp .20	390	18½	18	18⅞	+⅜
Burnup&Sims	1763	6⅞	5⅞	6⅞	+⅞
Burton Hawks	258	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Butler Mfg .80	84	23½	23	23½	+½
CFS Contl Inc	254	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
CPT Corp	72	5¼	4¾	4¾	—½
CabotJP Equit	17	5	4¼	5	
Cafeterias .32	28	12¼	11¾	11¾	—½
Calbiochem	78	14¼	13¼	13½	—¾
Cal Microwave	51	10½	9½	10½	+¼
CalWatSvc 2.20	23	25½	25½	25½	
Cal Windsor	12	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+⅛
Cambrdge Mem	85	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
CameronIrnWk 1	42	186	179	179	—6
CampTagg 1.40	226	32¼	30¼	30¼	—2
Campus Casual 1	45	8½	7¾	8½	
CannonMills .78a	314	15⅛	13¼	14½	
CapitalAlliance s	9	5½	5½	5½	
Capital Swst	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
CarbolineCo .32	60	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+⅛
CardiacPacmk s	39	17¼	16¼	13¾	—½
CarpentPap .24e	14	8¾	8¾	8¾	
CascadeCp .30a	24	10	10	10	
Cayman Corp	119	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
CedarPoint .50	35	15¼	13¾	13¾	—1½
Cencor Inc	52	3¼	3	3⅛	—⅛
CentMtgRlt .12p	62	4½	3¾	4¼	—¼
CentTel pf 2	5	26½	26	26	—½
CentVtPSvc 1.28	160	10½	10	10¼	—¼
CentyTelEnt .22e	42	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Champ Parts .16	98	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
ChampProd .60	19	14	13¼	13¼	—¾
Channel Cos .10e	223	9	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
CharlesRiv Brds	25	23	21½	21½	—1½
Charming Shop	38	11	9¾	9½	—1½
Chart House .96	334	39¼	34¾	35	—3¼
ChathamMfg .72	13	8½	8½	8½	
ChattemDrug .28	14	5½	5⅜	5½	
Chef Pierre	7	15½	15	15	—½
ChemedCorp .58	169	21	18¼	18¼	—2¾
ChemclLeam .40	10	8½	8½	8½	
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	679	90½	85½	87½	+1
ChristnSec 5.57e	70	120½	117	118½	
ChurchsFChk .40	656	15⅝	14½	15½	—⅛
CinnFinl .60b	58	13½	12½	13⅝	+1⅛
CircleIncSh 1.39e	99	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+¼
CircleSeal .12e	16	5¼	5¼	5¼	
CitznsUtilA s	50	29⅞	29½	29½	—⅜
CitznsUtilB 1.88	34	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
Clark JL Mfg 1a	23	26¼	25½	25½	—¾
CleveTr Rlty	86	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—¼
ClevepakCp 1	50	12¼	12	12	—¼
Clinton Oil Co	1673	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Clow Corp .68	54	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅛
Coast Calamern	61	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
Cobe Labs	20	17¼	17	17	
CoburnOptic .32	178	17¾	17	17¾	+½
CocaBtlgLA .74	383	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	—½
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	3	31½	31	31	—½
CocaBtlgMia .24	252	16	13¼	13¾	—2¼
CocaBtlgMA .20	17	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	32	12½	12½	12½	+¼
CocaBtlMidw .48	79	14½	13¾	14½	+¾
Codex Corp	308	37	32½	34¾	—2¼
Coheren Radiatn	295	10	9	9	—1
ColemanAm Cos	17	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Colony Foods	51	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Columbia Corp	28	3¾	3¼	3¼	
Com Share Inc	21	3⅛	3	3⅛	
CombankCp .50a	4	13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
Comdisco Inc	56	4⅛	3½	3½	—⅝
ComClrgHse .29e	130	16½	16	16¼	—¼
Coml Shear .60a	19	22½	20	20	—2½
ComwltNG 1.62	9	15¾	15½	15½	—¼
ComwlTelPa 1.90	26	25	24½	25	+¼
Common Ind .28	99	16	15¾	15¾	—¼
Commun Prop	54	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Compuscan Inc	70	9¼	8¾	8¾	—½
Comput Automat	709	8⅝	7¼	7⅞	—½
Comput Console	21	5¾	4⅞	5¾	+¾
Computr Dimen	3	4½	4½	4½	
ComputElSys .16	102	5	4½	5	+½
Computer Mach	185	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Computer Netwk	108	2⅞	2¼	2¼	—⅝
Computrvisn Cp	321	7½	6½	6¾	—¾
Comtech Labs	243	12¾	10¾	11	—2
Comten Inc	105	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
ConceptInc .07e	1	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
ConnNatGas 2.80	10	29	28½	28½	—½
ConsPapers 3	101	40¼	39¼	39¼	—1
ContConvyEq .14	242	17¾	16½	16½	
ContiHairProd s	175	13½	12⅝	12⅞	—½
ContWest Ind	8	4½	4½	4½	
ConwedCorp .53e	184	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
Coors Adolph B	2824	32½	27⅞	27⅞	—2
CoquinaOil s	57	19¼	18¼	18½	—¾
Corco Inc .56a	13	13	13	13	
Cordis Corp	54	49½	45½	48½	+3
Cornelius Co .20	36	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
CornwalEqu .25e	57	5¾	5¼	5½	
Cotton Petrol	26	8½	7	8	+1
Cotton Petrol wt	148	1⅝	1	1⅝	+⅛
Cousins Prop	202	3	2⅛	2½	—⅞
CraddTerry .40	14	5⅜	3¾	5¾	—⅛
Crawford Co 1.20	25	31	30	30¼	—¼
Cross Co	96	11⅝	11	11	—¾
CrumpEH .20	44	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
CullumCos .32	33	7	6½	6⅞	+⅜
Curtice Burns A	79	16	15	15	—1
CurtisNoll .60	320	15¾	14¾	14¾	—½
Dairy Queen Str	6	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
Daniel Intl .60	314	18⅛	17½	17½	—1
DartDrug .13	219	12⅝	9¾	10⅝	—1¾
DataCard .10	70	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+⅛
Data Design Lab	39	2½	2¼	2¼	—¼
DataDisc Inc	154	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
Data 100 Corp	2053	11¼	9¾	10	—1¼
Datapoint Corp	602	22¾	20¼	20¾	—2
Datascope Corp	9	17¼	16¾	17	—¼
Datatron Inc	27	⅞	⅞	⅞	
DaytnMall 1.20a	11	27½	27½	27½	
Debron Corp .80	42	11½	11	11½	+½
DecisnData Com	278	5¼	4¾	5½	+¼
DecoratorInd .20	284	3½	3	3	—½
DEKALB Ag .20	1429	35¾	31½	31½	—2¾
Delhi Int Oil	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+¼
DelMontePrp .44	30	8¾	8¾	8¾	
DelaValRlty 1.32	10	9¾	9½	9½	
Delos Intl		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
DeLuxeCheck .56	1068	33	31	31¾	—1½
DenisonMin 1.40	31	58	56¼	56½	—1¼

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DentalJoy .07e	24	6	5½	6	
DentoMed Ind	225	5¾	3½	4⅛	—⅝
Denv Rl Est .60a	2	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
DetrexChem .80	74	9½	8⅞	9½	
DetCanTun 1.30	3	11½	11½	11½	
DetIntBridge 2a	16	29	29	29	
Diagnostic Data	214	9	8	8½	—½
DiamonCoal .40a	81	8¾	8½	8½	—½
DiamCrysSlt .60	28	11	10¼	10¼	—¼
Diamondhd Cp	9	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
DiamSh pfE1.15	34	37	35	36¼	+1
Dibrell Bros 1.40	3	23¼	23	23	
DigitalComp Con	82	3¾	3⅛	3¼	+½
DiscountNY 5.90e	35	42	40	42	+1½
Distribuco Inc s	11	7⅛	6⅝	7	—⅛
DixonCrucible 1a	17	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Docutel Corp	947	9⅞	8⅛	8⅛	—1⅛
DollarGenl .10e	134	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—¾
Domain Ind .50e	23	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+¼
DonaldsonInc .70	48	17½	16½	16½	—⅝
DonovanCos .40	6	7⅛	6¾	6¾	—⅝
Dorchester Gas	2469	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
DoughrtyBr .15b	43	7¾	7	7½	+⅛
Dow Jones 1	178	26½	24½	24¾	—1¾
Dowdle Oil	115	3¾	3¼	3½	—¼
Downe Commun	97	2¾	2⅛	2¼	—¼
DoyleDaneBe .96	101	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
DucommunInc 1	44	11¼	10¼	11¼	+1
Dunkin Donuts	243	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	—⅛
DurlronCo 1	108	21¼	19¼	20½	+1½
DurrFillMed .14	11	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
Dynatech Corp	51	11	9¾	10	—1
EDS Nuclear .30	195	20¼	18	19	+½
ESL Inc	117	18	17	17¾	+½
Early Calif Ind	161	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Earth Sciences	55	6¼	6	6	—⅛
Eastmet Cp .20	364	18½	18¼	18½	
EatnCp ptA2.30	1	32½	31	32	+½
EconomicLab .40	1266	31¾	28¾	28⅞	—1¼
ElPasoElec .92	284	10¾	10¼	10¼	—½
ElbaSystem .25e	51	5¼	4¾	4¾	—½
ElChicoCp .20	115	6⅝	6	6	—⅝
Electro Nucleon	96	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	—⅝
Electron Arrays	117	5¾	5¼	5¼	—⅝
ElizbetWat 2.20	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Elkins Sinn	27	2¾	2½	2½	—¾
Emersons Ltd	212	7⅞	6¾	7¼	
Emons Ind Inc	8	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
EnergyConv Dev	212	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅜
EnergyConv un		4½	4	4	—½
Energy Resourc	120	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
Energy Ventures	10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Envirodyne	193	5¼	5	5¼	+¼
EquityOil .60	79	16¾	15¾	16½	
Ethan Allen .55	123	24	21	21	—3
Evans Inc .30e	34	6	5⅞	5⅞	
ExchngeBncp .44	50	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Exchange OilGs	1492	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+½
Executive Ind	324	7	6⅛	6⅜	—⅝
Extracorpl Med	70	12¼	11½	11¾	—⅛
Fabri Tek Inc	71	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
FairLanes .12	90	5¼	4¾	4¾	—⅜
Falstaff Brewing	239	3¾	3½	3⅝	
Farinon Elec	74	11½	10½	11¼	+¼
FarmerBros .40	188	17⅛	15¾	17⅛	+1½
Farr Co	15	3½	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
Fed ScrewW 1.20	31	21½	20	20	—1½
FederatdCap .60	206	8¼	8	8¼	
FedIncPvt .90e	60	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
Fingerhut Corp	82	2	2	2	
Finnigan Corp	93	23½	19½	20	—3½
Fst Artists Prod	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
FstBostCp 1.25e	124	18½	18	18¼	—½
FstCommerce 1	49	12¾	12	12¾	+¾
Fst Com Rlt .17e	26	6½	6½	6½	
FstContRE 1.27e	30	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Fst Farwest .02e	169	⅞	⅞	⅞	
FstMemRlt .10p	34	3¼	3	3	—¼
Fst Natl Charter	8	43½	43½	43½	
Fst RRBk Ga .40	18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
Flexsteel Ind .28	35	6¾	5⅞	6¼	+¼
Flickinger .70	44	22½	21½	22	+¼
FlaCypGard .05e	75	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
FloridaGlfR 1.28	5	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅜
FloridMngM .12e	22	8½	7¼	7¼	—1¼
FoodTownStr .16	35	37½	34¾	34⅝	—2¾
Foodways Nat	24	4¼	4¼	4¼	
FoothillGrp .05e	10	5	4¾	4¾	—½
ForestOil .25e	708	14½	13⅞	14	—⅛
FtWorthStl .80a	8	12½	12¼	12½	
FotomatCp .03e	361	11¼	9⅞	9⅞	—1¾
FranklinElec .28	11	7½	7½	7½	
FraserMfg 1.34e	16	10	9¼	9¼	—¾
Fredrk Herr .24e	100	4⅛	3⅞	4	—⅛
FredHllywd .20r	4	6	5¾	5¾	—½
FriendlceCr .06	272	25¼	23½	25¼	+1⅛
FrozenFdExp .32	37	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+½
FullerHB .40	69	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
FultonNat .60	3	11½	11½	11½	
Funtime Inc	15	6¼	6¼	6¼	
FurrsCafe .26	92	9⅛	8⅝	9	
Galveston Houst	19	24	22	24	+2
Gates Learjet	78	8⅞	8	8	—½
GatewayTran .30	30	5⅞	5½	5⅝	—¼
GelcoFeld Cp .18	691	10⅞	10	10	—¾
Gelman Inst	359	7⅝	5¾	6⅝	+⅞
Gen Automation	781	11	9¾	10	—⅝
GenAutoPts .44	118	26½	25	25	—1
Gen Binding	83	14⅞	14½	14⅝	—3
General Care	166	7	6½	6⅝	+⅛
Gen Energy .40e	260	14	12½	13⅞	
GenFinlSys .12b	26	3⅛	3	3	
Gen Health Svc	317	3⅞	3	3⅛	—⅛
GenShalePd .80b	14	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—⅞
GenTelCal pf 1	10	9⅞	9½	9½	—½
GilbertAssoc .60	361	25¼	23	23	—2
Gilford Inst .17	29	5⅝	5	5	—⅛
GinnMS Co	24	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
GlobetrotCom A	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅜
GodfreyCo .90	9	14¾	14	14¾	
GoldenStat Fds	19	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
GouldsPump 1.20	28	43	42½	43	
GovEmpFin .16e	25	10⅝	9⅞	10	+⅛
Gracolnc .05	112	7	6¾	7	+¼
Graham Magnet	19	8¼	8	8	—¼
Grantree Corp	49	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
GraphicComt .40a	229	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+½
Graph Scanning	222	9¾	8	8⅛	—1⅝
GravesTrkLn .28	32	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+½
Gray Tool .16	186	19½	18¾	19⅛	—⅝
GreenMtPow .90	37	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
GreggsFood Pd	36	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
GreyAdvrtg .60	40	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
GuardianPk .25a	31	6¾	6½	6⅝	
GulfEnergDev s	81	15	13⅞	15	+1½
GulfIntersi .22r	24	9⅛	8¾	8¾	—¼
Gyrodyne Amer	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
HNC Mtg Rlty	296	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—½
HON Ind .28a	10	10	10	10	
Hach Chem .10e	151	12½	11	11½	—1
Hahn EW .20	57	6½	6	6	—½
HamiltBro Exp	185	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+¼
HamiltBroExp un	3	9⅛	8½	8	—½
HamiltonBro Pet	329	17¼	17	17	—½
Hamilton InvTr	45	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
HarleyCorp .40	67	17⅛	16¼	17	
Harper&Row .44	76	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—¼

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HarvestInd s	84	5¾	5	5⅛	—⅝
HavatamCig .40b	117	9¼	8⅞	9	—⅛
Heath Tecna	71	13½	10½	12½	+2
HenredFurn .40a	125	17½	15½	15¼	—1¾
HexcelCorp .56	45	15¼	15	15¼	—⅛
HickoryFarm .20	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Hickory Furnitr	122	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Higbee Co 1.40	10	13½	13½	13½	
HinesLumber 2	1	31	30½	30½	
HollywdPark 1	4	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
HomewodCp .04e	14	7	7	7	
Hook Drugs .35e	45	15¼	15¼	15¼	
HooverCo .68	58	14⅞	13⅝	14	+⅝
Howell Corp	77	37½	35¾	37½	+1
Hubinger 1.40a	131	38½	37	37½	—½
HudsnPPap .75e	50	21½	20½	20½	—½
Hughes Supply	388	9¾	9¼	9⅛	+⅛
HumBldg Corp	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Hunt Mfg .32	24	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
Hy Gain Elec	75	27	19	22	—5
Hyatt Corp	440	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
Hyatt Intl	37	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
HydraulicCo 1.44	18	14	13½	13½	—¼
HysterCo .60a	184	15	13½	13¾	—⅛
IMS Intl	251	7⅝	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
IVAC Cp .10e	295	10⅛	10	10½	+⅜
Identicon Corp	5	2½	2½	2½	—¼
IlexCorp .12e	3	4½	4½	4½	
Immuno Scienc	9	5¾	5½	5¾	
ImodcoInc s	171	15	14⅞	14⅞	+¾
IndepSq Sec 1.48	20	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
Ind Mfg Rlty	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
Indpls Wat 1.70	19	20⅛	19⅞	20	+⅛
Indust Fuels s	238	15¾	14¾	14¾	—½
IndustNucInc .06	183	4¾	4	4	—½
Inforex Inc	132	3¼	3	3⅛	—⅛
Informatn Int	39	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
Inform Magnet	31	4½	4⅝	4½	
Instrument Lab	43	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Intel Corp	1995	63½	56	56	—5¾
Interisld Res	25	5¼	5½	5½	
Intercont Energ	30	8¾	8¼	8¾	+½
IntercrftInd .24	21	9⅛	8¼	8¼	—1
IntrmtnGs 1.28a	44	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+⅛
Int Alumin .20	28	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
IntBkWash .25	27	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
IntBkWashA .25	43	4	3¾	3⅞	—⅛
IntRoyalty Oil	63	1⅜	1½	1½	—⅛
InterprovPipe 1	45	12½	12	12½	+½
Intersil Inc	353	6	5⅛	5½	—½
InvestGrp A .50		6⅛	6	6	
IowaBeefPck wt	160	10	8	8¼	—1¾
IowaSouUt 1.92	30	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
Irwin RD .60	118	24½	23¼	24¼	—¼
JBsBigBoy .06e	55	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	
JMB Rlty Tr un	5	12	11½	12	+½
JamesRiver .07e	6	11¾	10½	10½	
Jamesbury Cp	62	13½	12¼	13	—½
JasonEmpire .32	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Jerrico Inc	388	63¼	57	57	—3¾
JohnsonEF .70	792	41½	33¾	35⅞	—6
JoslynMfg 1.12a	51	16½	13¾	13¾	—2¾
Justin Ind .40	40	10½	10¼	10¼	
KDI Corp	127	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
KMS Indust	435	4	3¾	3⅞	
KRM Petroleum	71	1½	1½	1½	
KV Pharm .20	22	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	
Kaiser Steel 1.50	619	39½	37⅛	33¼	
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	10	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
Kalvar Corp	32	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
KamanCpA .80	49	17½	17½	17½	—⅛
Kampgrnds Am	66	5	4½	4⅞	+⅜
Kans St Netw .20	10	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
KapokTreeInn s	50	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
Kar Products	97	15	14½	14½	—½
KearnTreck .30	405	6⅛	6¼	6½	+⅛
KearneyNatl .43	34	6¾	6½	6½	—¼
KeithClark .50e	29	10½	9¾	9¾	—¼
KellySvcs .70	59	11½	10⅞	11	—¾
Kenai Drilling	221	6¼	5⅞	6	—⅛
Kennedy Cohen	11	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
Kent Moore 1.40	9	23	23	23	
Keuffel Esser .48	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
KewaunScien .40	4	6	5¾	5¾	—¼
Keydata Corp	40	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Keyes Fibre 1	37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
Keys Cust Fund	44	4⅛	4	4	
KeystoneInt .36a	166	26¼	24¼	25	—1¼
KeystoneOTC Fd	49	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
KeystnePCe .25p	40	9	8	8	—1
Knape&Vogt .80	24	14	12½	12½	—1½
Knudsen Co .60	32	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
Koger Prop .05e	49	13¼	12¾	12¾	—½
Koss Corp	15	5⅛	5¼	5¼	—⅛
Kratos	32	7¼	7¼	7¼	
KruegerWA .56	51	9½	9½	9½	
KuhlmanCp .50a	61	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
Kulicke&Soffe	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
LMF Corp .20	37	3⅞	3¼	3¼	—½
LTV Cp 78wt	153	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
LaZ Boy Chr .40	95	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
LacledeStl 3	56	28½	28	28½	+½
LafayetteUn .07e	55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
LakeSupPow .92	21	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+½
LancstrColny .40	217	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
LanceInc .60	50	21½	21½	21½	
LaneCo .40	63	21¾	21	21	—¾
LarsenCo 1.60a	3	30	29¾	30	
LawrysFds .28	246	9½	9	9½	+½
LawsonProd .12	149	23½	21⅝	22	+½
LawterChem .34	419	12½	11⅝	12¼	+⅞
LearPetrol s	17	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
Leeway Mot .32a	33	13¼	13	13	—¼
LeggPlatt .32	59	7¾	7¼	7¼	—¼
LevingsShip .45e	12	18½	17⅝	17⅞	—⅜
Lexitron Corp	48	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
LiberlrnOre 1.60	56	15¾	14½	15½	+¾
Liberty Homes	43	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	—⅛
LilChampFd .05e	18	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	—⅛
LimitedStrs .08	110	20½	20	20	—½
Lin Broadcastg	545	9⅛	8⅛	8⅝	+⅜
LincnTelTel 1.60	7	23½	23½	23½	
LindbergCp .60	16	11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
Litronix Inc	115	6	5	5¼	—¾
LoctiteCp .06	188	14⅛	12⅞	13⅞	+⅝
Logicon Inc	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
LoneStarBr .20a	49	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	
LongvwFib 6.80	14	119	119	119	
LoomisCp .10r	94	5	4¼	5	+¼
LaLdOffExp B	197	6¼	6	6	
LouisvGE pf	7	21¼	21¼	21¼	
LowesCos .14	318	40	35¼	36	—3½
Lynden Transprt	125	15¾	15½	15¾	—¼
M&T MtgIn 1.04	52	7	6½	6½	—¼
MB Assoc	78	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅜
MCI Communicat	370	3¼	3	3	—¼
MFY Ind .1e	24	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
MGF Oil Corp	170	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+¼

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MSI Data Corp	608	6½	6	6¼	
MacDermid .52	5	6½	8	8¼	
Mack Stores .16	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	—¼
Macrodata Cp	13	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
MadisnGsEl 1.20	109	12½	12¼	12¼	—¼
Magic Marker	22	⅞	¾	¾	
Magma Energy	14	7	6½	6½	—½
Magma Pow Co	204	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	—⅛
MagneticInt .02b	34	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
MajorRlty .05e	132	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Mallinckrodt .50	435	44½	42¾	44	+1¾
Managemt Assis	1523	⅜	½	½	—⅛
Manitowoc 1a	5	17½	17½	17½	
ManningGas Oil	26	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
Mapl Inc .01e	2	9¼	9½	9½	—¼
Marcus Corp	22	8	7¾	7¾	—¼
Marine Colloids	32	16¾	16¼	16¼	—¾
Marion Corp	325	8⅝	8½	8½	
MaritimeFr Car	76	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
Mark Prods	134	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	
MarthaWhite .60	68	20½	15¼	20½	+5
MaryJosphan .1e	49	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—⅞
MaryKay .24	157	18	16½	17¾	+¾
MauiLdPine .32	67	9¼	8½	8¼	—1
May Petrol	143	7	4¾	7	+2¼
McCormick .48	43	35	35	35	
McDowllEnt .10e	29	9¼	9	9	—¼
McGreg Donig A	39	1¾	1¾	1¾	—⅛
McMoren Expl	134	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—⅜
McQuay Plex .78	82	10½	9¾	10	—¼
Measurex Corp	533	19	17½	17½	—1⅝
Medcom Inc	36	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
Medical Comptr	215	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
Medicenter Am	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Medtronic	635	36¼	31½	32	—4½
Meenan Oil .16	15	6¾	6¼	6¼	—½
MerchantsInc .80	61	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
MerchntsNtl .15h	8	18¼	18	18	—¼
Mervyns	225	45¼	41	42¼	—3
Metpath Inc	155	11½	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅜
MeyerFred .20a	74	16⅛	15⅝	16	
Micro Mask	11	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+⅛
Microdata Cp	168	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	—⅛
Microform Data	71	5⅛	4½	4⅞	—⅛
Micron Corp	1126	2⅛	1⅝	2	+⅜
Microwave Semi	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
MidAmInd .16b	39	7¾	7	7	—½
MidCentral Prop	13	3¼	3	3	—¼
MidTexCom .23b	19	10½	10	10	—½
MidwestDist A	60	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
MidwnFidlty .44	75	8	8	8	
MidwGasTr 1.20	3	14	13½	13¾	—¼
MillerRlty .89e	8	8¾	8½	8¾	
MilliporeCp .18	290	57	53½	53½	—3½
MineSafeApp .68	10	39	37½	38	
Miner Ind	5	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+⅛
Mineral Enginrg	118	5	4¾	4¾	—¼
MinnstaFab .10e	109	7⅝	7	7	—⅜
Minnesot Gs 1.66	109	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
MissValGas 1.20	11	14	13¾	13⅞	—⅛
Mr Steak	23	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
MrsSmithsP .18	52	12¼	11½	11¾	
Mobile GsSv 1.24	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Modern Merch	196	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
ModularCom Sys	451	16¼	14¾	15	—¾
Moduline Intlnc	4	4	4	4	
MogulCorp .40	106	19½	18½	18½	—½
Molex Inc	7	25	23½	23½	—1½
Monfort Colo	108	7	6½	6½	—⅜
Moore Corp 1.20	1027	45¼	47¾	47¾	—2
MooreProd .40	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Moore Sam .16	105	21½	19½	19½	—2
MorFloInd .01e	50	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅛
Moran Bros	50	4¼	4	4	—¼
MorganAdh .65e	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
MorrisonInc .49a	127	24	23½	23¾	+1
MtgInv Wash	91	4¾	4½	4½	—¼
Mostek Corp	1218	12¼	10⅞	10½	—1½
MotionInd .12b	152	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
MotClubAm .14	13	4½	4¼	4½	
Multimedia .32	17	13½	13½	13½	
MyersInd .10	38	4	3¾	3¾	
NPG Inc	61	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
NUS Corp A	33	11	10	10	—1
NaChursInt .05h	109	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅛
NarragCap .30e	25	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
NathanFam .05e	204	4¼	3½	3½	—½
NatByProd 1.20	69	12½	12	12	
NatConven Str	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
Nat CSS	189	10¼	9	10	+1
NatData Comm	31	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
Nat Data Corp	276	7½	7¼	7½	
NatLiberty .10e	117	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
NatMineSvc .60	378	41¼	38¼	40	+1½
Nat SecResh .60e	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
NatUtilInd 1	36	12	11¾	11¾	—¼
NatValveMfg .80	2	18⅝	18½	18½	
NationwRlE .43e	34	4¾	4¼	4¼	—¼
NeedhmHarp .28	36	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
Neutrogena Cp	14	5⅛	5¼	5½	+⅛
NewAmFnd .44e	55	8	7	7¼	—¾
NJ NatGas 1.32	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	
NewPlanRl 1.68	6	12¾	12¼	12½	—¼
New York Mag	2	1½	1½	1½	
NewellCos .30	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
NicoletInst .20e	97	10¼	9½	9⅝	
Nielsen A .36	442	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	—1
Nielsen B .36	437	20¼	19⅛	19¼	—½
Nobility Homes	18	4	4	4	
NobleAffil .10e	82	25⅝	24	25¼	+¼
NolandCo .64	10	14	14	14	
Nord Resrcs	17	8¼	7¾	7¾	—½
Nordstrm Inc .40	93	25¼	25	26	—2¼
NorCaroNG .92	58	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
NorEuropOil 1	55	35⅝	32¾	33½	—2
Noreast Pet .20r	108	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
NorStaBancp 1	24	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
Northrp King .08	2274	22¼	14¾	15⅛	—5¼
NwstNatGas .76	169	7½	7	7	—⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	24	7½	7½	7½	
NwstFinInv .67e	67	4¾	4⅜	4⅞	—⅛
NwstPubSvc 1.70	39	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
NoxellCorp .48	332	12	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
Nuclear Dynam	317	17¾	16¼	16¾	—1
NuclearSvcs .20e	108	6½	6½	6½	
OakHillSport .36	2	8½	8¼	8¼	+⅛
OccidentPet un	6	32	31	31¼	—¾
OceanDrExp .20	264	39⅛	38	38	—1½
Ocean Explor	144	9¼	8¼	9	+¼
Ocean Oil&Gas	20	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
Offsh Logistic	438	14⅝	13½	13⅞	—⅜
OgilvyMather 1	135	19	18½	18¾	—⅛
OglebayNorton 3	12	52	51	52	—1
OhioFerroAl .60b	157	15¾	15	15	—¾
Oil Shale Corp	1359	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	—⅛
OilgearCo 1a	6	12	11½	11½	—½
OlympiaBrw .80	230	20	19¼	19½	
Omaha Natl 1.50	19	19	18½	18½	—½
OmniSpectra .15	6	3⅝	3¼	3½	
Optel Corp	115	2¾	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
Optical Coatg Lb	42	10¼	9½	8¾	—¼

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
OrbancoInc	90	10¾	10½	10½	—¼
OregFreezDry s	22	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Oregon Metalurg	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
OregnPCem .80a	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
Ormont Drg Ch	214	6⅝	5⅝	6½	+⅜
Oshmans SportG	22	12	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
OtterTailPw 1.56	39	19	17⅞	18	+⅛
OwensMinor .32	30	10¼	9	10	—½
OxfrdPendfix .60	3	11½	11½	11½	—¼
PVO Intl .45e	39	10¼	9¼	9¼	—1
PabstBrew 1	2636	31¼	27⅜	27⅜	—3⅝
PaccarInc .60e	99	25¾	24⅞	25¼	+¼
PaCoast Hold	10	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
PacFarEast Lin	113	13¼	10¾	13½	+¾
PacGamRob 1.36	107	25½	25¼	25¼	—1¼
PacLumber 3	189	60	56	59½	+2½
PacUnitSvc .20	78	26	25¼	25¼	—⅜
PacWestnInd s	91	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
Pak Well Cp .32	23	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
Pako Corp .37e	75	12	11¾	11¾	—¼
Pamex Fds Inc	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Pandick Press	82	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
ParkOhioInd .50	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Parker Drilling	217	22	20⅝	20⅞	—⅞
Pasquale Food	32	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Parents Int Aff	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
Paul Rever 1.3e	30	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Pauley Petrolm	67	6⅛	6	6	
PayLessDrug .40	127	13¼	11½	12	—1¼
Pay N Pak .40	173	16⅛	14	14½	—2
PayN Save .30	351	18⅞	17⅝	17⅞	—1
PaylessCash .20	365	20	19	19	—1
PeachtreeDr .09r	80	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
PeeveyCo 1	117	20⅛	19¼	19½	—¼
PeerlesChain .58	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
PeerlessMfg .60b	65	18¼	17½	17½	—⅜
Penn Corp	21	6	6	6	—¼
Penn Va 1.20	24	53	52½	53	
PennEnterp 1.48	53	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
Pennz La Tx B	666	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
PennzOffshGs	850	13⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅝
Penril Corp .01e	52	1¾	1½	1¾	
PentaIrInd s	80	4½	4¼	4⅛	
Pepsi CBWsh .40	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
PerryDrug Strs	17	4½	4¼	4¼	
PetersonH&H .34	114	11	10½	10½	—½
Petrolite 1.10	66	78½	74	77½	+4½
PetiboneCp .60b	79	22½	21¼	22½	+¾
PhysioContrl Cp	113	15	12½	15	+1½
Pic n Save Cp	32	10¼	10¼	10¼	—¼
PieceGoods .20a	3	4½	4⅜	4½	
PiedmtAvia .30e	72	4¼	4	4	—¼
Pinkertons 1.40	277	36½	34¾	35¾	+1
PioneerFood .10	81	9½	9¼	9¼	
Pioneer HiBred	893	30¼	27⅝	27⅝	—3¼
PioneerStdEl .20	3	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
Pioneer Wstn	56	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
PizzaInn s	532	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1
Planet Oil Min	94	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
PolluInCcnt Ind	66	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Polymer Mat .20	42	8	7½	7½	—½
Popeil Bros .40	250	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+⅝
Pott Ind .60	84	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
Power Test .07e	8	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
Powers Reg .70	54	10¼	10½	10½	
Pratt Henry .16	37	12	11½	11¾	+¼
PrecMetalH .62e	576	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
PrestoProd .36	98	19⅞	18	18⅞	—1¼
PrestonTruck .32	80	23½	22½	22½	—1
Prime Inc	93	5¾	5½	5½	—¼
PrincetonCh Res	15	3¾	3½	3¾	+¼
Process Systems	39	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—¼
Prochemco Inc	23	2	1¾	2	
Progressive Cp s	22	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
PubSvcNCar .96	87	9½	9⅛	9⅞	+½
Pulaski Furnitur	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	—¼
Puritan Bennett	272	34	29½	29½	—4½
Putnm Duo Cap	49	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
PutDuoInc 1.20	4	14½	14½	14½	
QuakerChem .80	24	25½	24½	25½	+1
QualityInns Int	13	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—⅛
Quanior Corp	18	5	4⅞	5	
QueenCasul .44b	25	10¼	9¾	9¾	—½
RLI Corp	26	5¾	5½	5⅝	
RPM Inc .20	70	15¼	14¾	14⅞	—1
Radiation Dyn	73	5⅛	4½	4½	+¼
Ragen Precison	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Rahall Commun	34	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
Rainbow Resrcs	84	8¾	8½	8¾	+¼
Rainier Cos .07e	19	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
Rangaire .24b	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Rapidata Inc	35	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
Ropoco Energy	63	10⅛	10½	10¼	+⅛
Raychem Corp	73	255	227	255	+27
RaymondCp .30b	25	9	8¾	8¾	
RealtyMtgI 1.32e	38	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
Recognition Eq	1169	7½	6⅞	7⅛	—⅛
Redactron Corp	188	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	—⅛
Redken Labs	167	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	—⅝
RegalBeloit .40	12	13	12½	13	
RegencyElec .40	1513	20⅞	19	19¼	—½
RelianceUniv .60	51	9¼	9	9¼	+¼
Research Ind	148	4½	4	4	—¼
ReserveOil Min	49	32½	31	31	
Revell Inc .40b	24	8½	7½	8½	+¼
RexPlastics .20	62	9¼	8½	8½	—¼
RexPrecPd .36	18	8½	7¾	8	—⅛
Reyn&Reyn .32	99	16½	14	14	—2½
RichsInc 1.16	32	18	18	18	
RidgewayEnt .40	38	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
RingarndPd .04e	278	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	—⅛
RivalMfg 1.40	935	20	18	18¼	—1½
RoadwayExp .30	1812	49½	44	47	+2½
RobbinsMyer .40		10½	10½	10½	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	109	16½	13¼	13¾	+¾
Rocket Resrch	320	7¼	6¾	7	+¼
Rodac Corp	63	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Rollins Burd .52a	37	21¼	20¾	21¼	+¾
Rom Am Pharm	51	18	16	17½	
Rosemount .20e	105	25	24¾	24½	—1
Rotron Inc .25		11¾	11¼	11¾	+½
Rouse Co	532	4	3¾	3¾	—⅛
RoweFurn .08	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
Royal Castle Sys	64	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Royster Co .30e	459	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
RuckerPhar .25e	14	9	8½	8½	—½
RussellStover .56	184	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
RykoffSE .40	24	26¼	24¾	24¾	—1½
Ryland Grp .06e	45	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅛
S&S Corp .08a	98	21⅞	19¾	19¾	—1
StLouSr Cast	7	6	5½	6	+¾
San Fern El .20r	153	8⅛	6¾	7⅛	—½
SantaAnita .75a	90	6⅛	6½	6⅝	—⅛
Saslow DL Co	1071	12⅝	10⅛	10½	—1⅝
SavannaFd 2.24a	9	18½	18	18½	+½
Saxton Prod	29	3¾	3½	3½	
Scan Data	47	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
Scherer RP .16	360	10⅝	8¼	8¾	—2
SchollInc .60	52	12¼	12¼	12¼	—⅛
Schulman .20c	45	7½	7½	7½	
Scope Inc	123	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	—¼
ScottCommI Cp	35	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Scottish Inns Am	72	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	193	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅝
ScrippsHBet 1.40	14	21	20½	20½	—½

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Sea Pines	81	1½	1½	1½	
Sea World	372	11½	10¾	11⅝	+⅛
SealedAirCo .05e	240	10⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
SeawayFood .40	20	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Seeburg Ind .15r	69	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Selscom Delta	35	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
Seneca Foods	47	3⅝	3⅜	3½	—⅛
Sensormatic	384	3⅞	2⅞	3¼	—⅛
Sentry Mfg	100	12½	11⅛	11¾	—¼
Serv Merchand s	117	11⅛	10	10½	—1⅛
Servicemstr .60	43	22	21¼	21¼	—¾
SevenUpCo .72	649	31	23¾	23¾	—1¼
ShakleeCp .40	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
Shaltrprl Glass	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Sheldahl Co	41	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
ShippersDisp .36	16	9	8½	9	+½
ShoneyBigB .20	337	16	15¼	16	+⅛
Shop&Go .10r	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Shorewood Corp	52	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Siegl Henryl .25e	3	6½	5	6½	
SigmorCp A .80	60	15½	14¾	14¾	—½
Siliconix Inc	26	5⅞	5¼	5¼	—¼
SilverKingMin s	201	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
SimpsonInd 1.20	57	14	11½	13½	+1
Skyline Oil	24	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅞
SnapOnTools .54	455	30¼	29½	29¾	+¼
SolidState Scient	146	12	11½	12	+¼
Sonics Intl	7	21½	21	21	—¼
Sonoco Prod .60a	42	21¼	21	21¼	—¼
SorgPrinting .20	23	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
Soundscriber Cp	25	3¾	3½	3½	—¼
Source Cap .95e	110	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	33	22½	21¾	21¾	—¾
Southn Airwy	23	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Southn Bancp 1	15	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
SouthCalWat 1.08	41	12⅞	10¼	10¼	
SouthnConnGas 2	31	20½	19½	19½	—¾
SouthnInd 1a	36	12¾	12½	12¾	+¼
SouthnNatNC .80	17	17½	17½	17½	
SouthnUnion Pd	440	29⅞	28½	29	+¾
SouthId Eqty	45	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
SouthIdPap .40	12	18	18	18	
Sthwst Airlines	165	7½	6½	7	+½
SowstGasCp 1	331	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	—⅛
SwstPetroCh .32	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Southwst Leasng	19	2¾	2½	2½	—¼
Spacelabs Inc	47	4¼	3¾	4¼	+⅛
Spartan Foods	55	12½	12	12	—½
Spectra Physics	549	15¼	13½	14¾	+¼
SpectralDyn .10e	28	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
Spectronics Inc	134	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
SpeidlNewsp .48	85	17¾	16½	17	+½
Sta Rite Ind .70	29	8½	7¾	8¼	—¼
Stanadyne .92a	38	14¼	13½	13¼	—1¼
StdRegistr 1.20a	67	18¾	17	17	—1¾
Standun Inc	50	5¾	5½	5½	—⅛
StanleyHome .30	11	10	10	10	
Steak &Ale .28	278	18¾	17⅜	17¾	—1
SteakN Shake .32	97	10½	9¾	10	
StearnsMfg Co	21	6⅞	6	6½	+½
Stewart Info .70	5	5	4⅞	5	
StewrtSandwch s	32	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Story Chemical	51	9¼	8¼	8¼	—½
Stratford Texas	46	2	1¾	1¾	—¼
StrawbClth 1.20b	2	23½	23	23	
SturmRuger .30	38	11¼	10	10	—¾
SubaruAm .10e	412	1½	1¼	1¼	—¼
SueAnnInc .20	96	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
Sullair Corp	165	17¼	16½	16½	—1¼
Summit Energy	523	⅞	¾	¾	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Sunstar Foods	82	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
Superior El .24	104	5¼	5	5⅛	+⅛
Supreme Eq	12	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
Survival Tech	10	9	8¼	9	
Swedlow Inc	62	4½	4	4½	+½
Sycor Inc	161	12¼	10½	12	—½
SynerconCp .40e	25	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
SyracusSup .92b	16	15½	15½	15½	
T Bar Inc s	26	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
TIME DC	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
Tab Prod .20	63	6¼	6¼	6¼	—½
TacoBell .20	278	16⅛	14⅝	14⅞	—2
Tally Corp	45	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Tampax Inc 1.60a	786	33¼	31¾	32	—1
TaylorRental .20	71	17	15¼	15¼	—1¼
TaylorWine .62	384	16¼	15	15¾	—¼
Technicare Cp	434	16¾	15⅝	15⅞	—⅞
TecumsPd 1.60a	34	30½	29½	29½	—1
Tejas Gas	49	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Tele Comunicat	127	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
Telecommun Ind	28	6¾	6¼	6¾	+½
Telecredit Inc	131	6¼	5⅜	5⅜	—⅞
Telemed Corp	27	7¾	7½	7¾	
Telescience Inc	84	6½	6	6	—½
Tennant Co .56	8	27½	27	27½	
Tenneco Offshre	1449	9⅝	8⅞	8½	—⅜
TennNatGas .80	4	8	8	8	
Terra Resources	141	14	12¾	13¼	—⅞
Texint Airl	34	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—⅛
Textured Prod	46	3	2½	2½	—½
ThalhmrBro .62b		12¼	12¼	12¼	
Thermo Electrn	80	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	—¼
Threshold Tech	579	14⅛	10½	13⅞	+3¼
TiffanyCo .40	54	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+
Tipperary Corp	162	6⅞	6⅜	6½	—⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	39	7¼	6¾	7	—¼
Tomlinson Oil	60	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
ToppsTrows .15e	123	8½	6⅞	8	—½
ToroCo .50	64	11	10½	11	+½
Toth Aluminum	262	5½	3¾	4⅞	+1⅛
Tower Prod	7	3½	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
Towle Mfg .76	21	8	7½	7½	—½
Transcontl Oil	100	2⅞	2¼	2¾	+⅛
Transocean Oil	9	11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
TremcoInc .64	30	7½	7½	7½	
TriChemInc .24	93	21	20¼	20½	—½
Triton O&G	131	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
TwinCity Barge	7	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.30	38	24	23	23¼	+¾
Tymshare Inc	585	18⅛	16⅜	16⅝	—1
Tyson Foods	51	13⅛	12¼	12⅞	—⅜
UA ColuCbl .05e	84	9¾	8⅛	8½	—1¼
UB Finl .52	32	9	8½	8½	—½
UTL Corp	70	3¼	3	3⅛	—⅛
UniCapital Cp	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	
UnitInc .10e	40	8¾	8½	8½	
UnionElStl 1.20	6	16	15¾	16	+¼
Union Planter	20	10	10	10	
UnionSplCp 1	28	13¾	13¼	13¼	—¾
UnitArtThea .24	107	14	12¼	14	
Unit Cable Telev	50	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Unit Mc Gill .10	28	9¼	8½	8¾	—½
US Banknote	72	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
US Sugar 2a	38	57½	56½	57½	+½
US Surgical Cp	181	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
US TruckLin .80	131	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
UnitogCo .60	110	32¾	25¾	26¾	—6
UnivFoods 1.10	52	16¾	16½	16¾	
UnivInstrumt .16	123	11½	11⅛	11⅝	—⅛
UnivSecurIn .10r	29	3⅛	3¼	3¼	—⅛
Universty Patent	348	9¾	8½	8½	—1¼
UpprPenPw 1.72	3	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
UpsNDowns .23e	37	11¼	10½	10½	—½
Utils Inds Cp	5	10	10	10	
Vail Assoc	12	7⅛	7¼	7¼	—⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Valleylab Inc	31	11¼	10½	11¼	+1
Valmont Ind	161	11	10½	10¾	—¼
VanDusenAir .40	19	8¾	8¼	8¼	
VahDyk Resrch	88	11¼	11	11¼	—½
VanSchaack .28	142	4⅛	3⅝	3½	—⅞
Vance Sanders	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
VanierGrap .03e	18	5½	5¼	5¼	+¼
Varco Intl .02e	1007	17¼	15½	16½	
Vaughn Jack .32	18	26	25	25	—1
VelcroInd .60	118	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛
VeloBind Inc	57	3⅝	3	3	—⅝
VentronCp .44	49	24	21½	21¾	—1¾
Victoria Stations	815	20¼	17¾	18	—1½
Viking Ind	146	13⅛	11	11	—2⅛
Viponf Chem	72	3	2¾	2¾	
Va Intl	14	13¼	13¼	13¼	+½
VisualGraphics s	51	3⅝	3	3⅛	
Visuaw Science s	32	5⅛	4½	4½	—⅞
Volume Shoe .34	117	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+¼
Volunteer Cap	34	8¼	8	8	—¼
WD 40 Co .80	48	11	10½	10¾	—¼
WalbroCorp .18a	10	3	2¾	2¾	—¼
Walls Ind .28	10	8	8	8	
WalterJim Inv	23	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
Wangco Inc	162	7½	6⅝	6⅝	—¾
Warner El .70	30	11½	11½	11½	
WashgtnGrp .10p	12	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
WashNatGs 1.08	31	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Wash Scientif	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Waste Resources	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
WaterAssoc .10e	63	32	31½	31½	—½
WausauPapr .60	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Wavetek	11	6	5½	5½	—½
Waxman Ind .06	20	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
Weatherford Int	335	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
Webb Co .60	16	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
Webb Resrcs	59	7¾	7¼	7¾	+¼
WeedenHldg .10a	91	8⅝	8	8⅝	
WeightWatc .20a	199	6¾	6½	6⅝	—⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Welltech Inc	234	7¾	7¼	7⅜	—⅜
Welsbach Corp	48	3¼	3	3	—¼
WestCo .13	9	9	8½	8½	—½
Westcoast Pet Lt	26	4⅛	4	4	—¼
Westn Digital	24	3	2¾	2¾	—¼
WestnGear .30	125	8⅝	7¾	7⅞	—⅞
WstnKyGas 1.32	133	14	13½	13¾	—½
Wstn MarEl .30e	7	9	9	9	
WestnMtg Inv	6	2¼	2	2	—¼
Westn Pac Finl	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
WestmorldCoal 1	1345	49¾	44¾	45	—¼
WetterauInc .60b	165	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+¼
White Shield	313	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
WienAirAlsk .10e	217	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Wiener Corp .21	27	11	10	10	—1
WileyJSons .72	163	13½	12	13½	+1½
Willamette .72b	58	19½	19½	19½	
WilliamsW .60a	22	16¼	15¼	15¾	—½
Wilson HJ	37	15	14	14	—1
Wincorp .30	77	7½	4¾	7¼	+¼
Winns Stores .60	34	16¼	16¼	16¼	—¼
WinterJack 75	120	12½	11⅞	11⅞	—⅝
WinterParkTl .32	102	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
WiscCentrls .60b	7	16	15½	16	
WiscPowLt 1.52	98	17¾	17	17¼	+¼
WiserOil 3.85e	8	78½	76½	78	+2
Wix Corp .28b	65	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
WolohanLum .10	22	6	5¾	5¾	
WolverPent .50b	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Woodhed Dan .24	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
WoodwdLoth 1.25	94	23	22	22⅞	+⅝
Worthng Biochm	32	9	8½	8½	—½
Worthingtn Ind	70	13¼	13¼	13½	
Wright WE .18	200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—½
WyomingNat .80	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Xomox Corp .20	166	28	27½	27¾	—¼
YellowFrtSys .40	1272	36¼	31¾	35¼	+2¼
Younker Br 1.20	44	19	18½	19	+½
Zenith Labs	25	8	7½	7¾	
ZionsUtahBn .80	39	20	19	19½	—½
Zoller Dannebrg	50	1½	1½	1½	—¼

FOREIGN

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloASoAf .35e	845	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
AngloAGIn 3.25e	443	56½	53½	53½	—2
Bayer AG 2.30e	63	45¼	45	45¼	+¼
BlyvoorGld 1.22c	640	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
BowaterCp .19e		2⅞	2¾	2¾	
BrokenHillP .32e	6	9¼	8⅞	9	—⅛
BufelsftGld 2.24e	102	27⅛	26½	26½	—¾
Burmah Oil .28e	746	½	½	½	
Canon Inc .39e	6	16	15¾	15¾	—⅛
DeBeersMin .29a	462	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Fisons Ltd	159	7⅛	6¾	6¾	—⅜
FreeStaGM 4.51e	558	42⅝	41¼	41⅝	—⅛
FujiPhotoF .19e	51	11	10¾	10¾	—¼
Glaxo Hold .89e	1	7⅞	7	7	—⅛
GoldFieldSA .54e	134	46	44	44⅛	—1½
Hitachi Ltd 1.26e	14	42¼	41	41¼	+½
HondaMotor .52r	22	36¼	35	35	—1
KansaiEPw 1.14r	7	25⅝	24¾	24¾	—⅞
Kirin Brew .21e	34	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—½
KloofGoldM .66e	719	15⅛	14¼	14¼	—¾
MineralRes .57e	198	3¾	3½	3½	—⅜
Mitsui Co .40e	1	29¼	28¾	28¾	—¾
NissanMot .21e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
OverseasInns SA	22	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+¼
PalabaMng 1.26e	64	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
Philips Gloeipn	822	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Potgiets Plat	86	10⅜	9¾	9¾	—⅛
Pres B GM 3.35e	447	34¼	33	33¼	+1¼
PresStyn G 1.75e	623	24½	23¼	24	+¾
RankOrgan .11e	5195	2¾	2½	2½	—¼
StHelenaG 3.23e	157	42⅝	40⅛	40¾	—⅝
TelefDeMex .79e	145	8	7½	8	+½
TokioMarF .82e	1	87½	86	86¼	—1½
ToyotaMot .21e	16	21⅝	20½	20½	—⅝
UnionCpLtd .51e	53	7¼	7	7	
VaalReefs 2.41e	653	41½	40¼	40⅝	+⅝
Welkom GM .72e	439	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
WestDriefG 6.03e	225	62⅝	61⅛	61⅛	—1⅛
WnDeepLvl 1.94e	524	28	26½	26½	—¾
Wn Holding 6.19e	216	49½	47½	47½	—1½

z—Shares in full

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributor date.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Co 8¾s77	23	100¾	100½	100¾	+ ⅝
AddrMlt 9½s95	76	72⅞	73	73	—1½
AirRed cv3⅞s87	51	80	73½	79½	—1½
AlaBnco 10¼s99	45	101	100⅛	100½	— ⅝
AlaPw 9¾s04	22	98	96½	96½	— ½
AlaPow 9s2000	21	91	90	91	—1
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	28	89¾	87	87	—2⅞
AlaPw 8¼s2003	30	82	82	82	— ⅛
AlaPw 7⅞s2002	5	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
AlaPw 7¾s2002	5	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅞
AlisnMfg 8¾s79	122	65	60	61	—3
AlleghL cv4s81	1	75½	75½	75½	—3¼
AllnG cv11⅛s94	53	98⅛	94	94¼	—3¼
AlldCh 6⅝s83	47	100⅛	100	100	—1
AlldCh 6.60s93	33	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	
AlldCh 5.20s91	10	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅜
AlliedCh 3⅞s78	5	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅛
AlldSt cv4½s81	4	138½	135	135	—3½
AlldSt cv4½s92	106	89¼	88¼	89¼	+ ¼
Alld Su cv5¾s87	90	44½	41½	44½	+2½
Alcoa 9.45s2000	20	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
Alcoa 9s95	86	100⅛	99	99	—1
Alcoa 6s92	35	79	79	79	—1
Alcoa 4¼s82	7	80	78½	78⅛	—3
Alcoa cv5¼s91	283	95	90½	93	—2
Alcoa 3⅞s83	5	75¾	76¾	76¾	+1¾
Alcoa 3s79	10	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
AluCan 9½s95	7	95½	95	95	— ½
AluCan 4½s80	10	88¼	87¼	87¼	—1½
AMAX 9⅝s2000	70	99½	98⅛	99½	+2
AMAX 8½s84	78	101	100	100	—1
AMAX 8s86	67	91¼	90⅛	90⅝	— ⅜
AMAX 7½s78	45	99⅞	97½	59	+ ¼
Amerce cv5s92	19	64⅞	64	64	— ½
AmrHes 6¾s96	30	75	74	74	— ½
AmAirF cv6s90	47	93¼	92	92½	—1½
AmAirlin 11s88	35	99¼	99	99	— ¼
AmAirl 10⅞s88	12	97½	97	97	— ⅜
AmAirlin 10s89	4	95	95	95	
AAirl cv4¼s92	97	45½	44	45	
ABrand 9⅝s79	129	104⅞	103⅛	103⅞	—1
ABrand 8⅝s85	177	97¾	97⅛	97½	— ¼
ABrand 5⅞s92	33	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅝
ABrand 4⅝s90	1	63½	63½	63½	— ⅛
AmCan 6¼s90	20	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅝
AmCan 5¾s83	10	65	65	65	—1⅞
ACenM cv6½s91	9	33½	31⅞	37⅞	—2⅜
AmCyan 7⅞s01	15	88	88	88	
AExpCr 9⅞s32	64	102⅛	102	102	—1½
AExpCr 6½s77	10	95¾	95½	95½	— ⅛
AForPw 5s2030	57	47	45½	45	—1¼
AmForP 4.8s87	4	59½	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅝
AGenIns 6¼s94	13	103	101	101	—1½
AHoist cv5¼s93	66	76¼	74	74	—3
A Hosp cv5⅝s99	305	114	108	110	—4
AmInv 9½s76	16	99½	98⅞	99	— ½
AmInvt 8⅞s89	2	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
AMFd cv4½s81	18	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ½
A Medcp 9⅞s98	24	67½	66½	67	+1
AMedcp cv5s97	114	48½	47	48½	+ ½
AmMot cv6s88	210	69	66½	68¼	+1¼
AmSug 5.30s93	5	69¼	68⅞	69¼	+ ⅜
ASug 5.30s93r	4	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
ATT 8.80s2005	1963	100⅛	99	99	—1⅛
ATT 8¾s00ww	2534	103	100⅝	100⅝	—1
ATT 8.70s2002	522	100¼	99½	100	
AT&T 8⅝s07	532	98¼	96¾	96¾	—1½
AT&T 7¾s82	455	98⅛	97⅜	97½	— ½
AT&T 7.75s77	194	101	100	100⅛	+ ¼
AT&T 7⅛s03	339	84¾	84	84	— ¼
AT&T 7s2001	177	84	82⅝	82⅝	—4½
AT&T 6⅝s79	203	95	94⅛	94⅞	+ ¼
AT&T 4⅜s85	175	74⅞	73¼	73½	— ⅜
AT&T 4⅜s85r	25	74	74	74	
AT&T 3⅞s90	49	63	62	62	—1
AT&T 3¼s84	30	67½	68¼	68¼	
AT&T 2⅞s87	14	61¼	60½	61¼	
AT&T 2¾s75	160	99 5-32	99¾	99 5-32	+5-32
AT&T 2¾s80	257	81½	80	81½	+ ¼
AT&T 2¾s82	42	74½	74	74	— ½
AT&T 2⅝s86	107	62¼	61	61¼	
AmesDSt 10s95	12	75	75	75	+ ½
AMF 10s85	132	100¼	99½	100¼	+ ¼
Amfac cv5¼s94	45	63	62	62	—1¼
Ampex cv5½s94	205	45	44	46	+1
Anheu 9.20s05	5	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅜
Anheu 5.45s91	5	75	75	75	— ⅜
ApcoOil 5⅞s81	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
ApcoOil cv5s88	574	81	78½	79¾	+ ¼
APL cv5⅝s88	83	83	80	81	—6
AppalP 11⅝s83	62	104¾	104	104	— ½
AppalP 11s82	55	104½	103½	103½	—1
AppalP 8⅝s76	27	100½	100	100	— ⅞
ARASv cv4⅝s96	1	74	74	74	
ArcoPip 8.7s81	185	101⅝	100⅝	100¾	— ⅝
ArcoPip 8s82	135	98½	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
Aristar 9⅞s89	67	79	78¾	79	+1
ArizPSv 9.9s80	300	103	102	102½	
ArizPSv 9⅞s82	323	101⅞	100¾	100¾	— ¼
Armco 8.25s75	57	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	+3-32
Armco 5.90s92	10	77	77	77	
Armco 4½s86	26	77	71¾	71¾	—2½
Armr 9⅞s2000	60	99½	93⅞	99¼	— ¼
Armour 5s84	29	70⅛	69	70⅛	+2¼
Armour 5s84r	3	67½	67½	67½	
Armr cv4½s83	18	93¼	88	88	—5⅛
ArmCk 8.45s84	18	100¼	99	100¼	— ⅛
ArmsRu 8⅝s96	10	80	80	80	— ⅛
ArmR cv4½s87	10	55¼	53½	53½	—1½
AshlO cv4⅞s93	22	66	65	65	— ⅜
AssdDGd 7⅞s96	15	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—1
AssoCp 9¼s90	2	93¾	93¼	93¼	
AssoCp 8½s77	40	101	99½	101	+2
AssoInv 7⅞s88	10	74½	74½	74½	+3
AssoInv 5⅞s79	10	84	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅜
AssoInv 4⅞s85	7	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
AssoInv 4⅞s76	10	97	96½	96½	+ ⅜
AtchT&SF 4s95	19	57¼	56⅛	56⅛	—1⅛
AtlcoM 6¾s82	5	44	44	44	
AtlCstL 4s80	15	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
AtlRetg 3⅛s79	13	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—1⅛
AtRch 8⅝s2000	50	97¾	95⅛	95⅛	—2⅞
AtlRch 7.7s2000	20	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
AtlRich 7s76	22	99¾	99	99¾	+ ⅜
ATO cv4¾s87	30	52⅞	51	52⅞	+1⅞
AvcoCp 7⅞s93	104	56½	55⅝	56⅛	+ ½
AvcoC cv5½s93	92	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅜
Avco Fin 11s90	35	103	102	103	+ ½
AvcoF 10⅞s82	10	101½	101½	101½	—2
AvcoFin 7⅞s92	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
AvcoFin 9¼s90	20	92	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	44	100⅝	100⅛	100½	+ ½
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	14	79½	79¼	79½	+ ½
BaltGE 10⅛s83	96	109	107½	109	—1
BaltGE 10s82	11	107⅝	107	107	— ⅝
B&O 7½s77	22	106	105	106	+1
B&O cv4½s10A	21	54½	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅜
B&O 4½s95	1	48½	48½	48½	
B&O 4s80	12	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+ ¼
BangP cv8¼s94	15	60	57¼	57¼	—1¼
Bk Cal cv6½s96	45	75½	69	72	—3½
Bk NY cv6¼s94	125	91¼	89	91¼	+ ¼
Bankam 8⅞s05	97	97⅞	97	97	— ½
Bankam 7⅞s03	5	85	85	85	+1
BankTr 8⅛s99	10	89¾	89½	89¾	+2¼
BankTr 6⅝s78	5	95	95	95	— ⅛
Bax Lb cv4⅞s91	167	117	109¼	117	+4
Beau cv4⅞s90A	178	59	57⅞	59	—3
Beaunt cv4⅞s90	10	61	61	61	
Becton cv5s89	86	81	80	81	—1
Becton cv4¼s88	130	93½	92¼	93¼	+1
Beech cv4⅞s93	26	61½	61½	61⅞	+ ⅞
Belco cv4¾s88	49	60⅞	60	60	—1
Belden cv8s90	11	90	89	90	+2½

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
BellTPa 9⅝s14	61	105¼	103	103	—1½
BellTPa 8⅝s06	137	97⅞	96	96	—1¼
BellTPa 7⅛s13	15	85⅝	85½	85½	— ⅛
BellTPa 7⅛s12	1	84	84	84	—1
Bendix 9¼s81	48	103	102⅞	103	+1½
Bendix 6⅞s92	30	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	
BenefCp 9¾s79	45	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
BenefCp 8¼s78	206	101	99⅝	101	+ ⅛
BenefCp 8½s76	58	101	100⅛	100½	— ½
BenefCo 7⅞s02	8	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
BenefFin 5s77	5	94	94	94	+ ½
BenfFin 4⅞s81	10	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
Berkey cv5⅞s85	11	47	47	47	
Beth Stl 9s2000	88	101	100	100	— ¾
BethStl 8.45s05	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅞
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	25	84	81½	81½	— ½
BethStl 4½s90	3	66½	66½	66½	
BethStl 3¼s80	1	80½	80½	80½	
BlackD 8.45s85	89	101	99½	99⅝	—1½
BobieB cv5⅞s91	53	55⅝	55	55	—2½
Bordon 9⅛s04	10	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛	—5⅞
BorgWAc 9⅞s81	31	104	103½	103½	+ ½
viB&Mo 6s70f	33	68	67	67	—1
viBosM 4½s70f	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
BosEd 12½s79	197	103⅞	107½	108⅞	+ ⅞
Braniff 11⅞s87	40	99	98	99	
Bran 5⅞s86xw	12	63	63	63	
BrkUnG 9¾s85	15	100⅞	100½	100½	— ½
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	1	90½	90½	90½	—2
BrkUnG 7⅞s76	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ½
BrwnGp 6⅛s78	4	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Bruns cv4⅞s81	4	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
Budd cv5⅞s92	16	64	62⅞	62⅞	—1⅞
BudgetCap 6s10	12	43⅜	43	43	— ½
Budgetlnd 6s88	4	46½	46	46½	+1¾
Bulova cv6s90	6	60	58½	60	+1½
Burl Ind 9s95	18	97⅛	97	97⅛	+3
Burl In cv5s91	118	80	79½	79¾	
BurlNor 8⅞s96	9	89	89	89	—2⅞
BurlNo cv5¼s92	108	81	80	80⅞	+ ⅜
CabCabF 8⅛s81	235	57	50½	56⅞	+6⅞
CaesrW 12½s90	173	81	78	78½	—2
CanPac 4sperp	40	45	44	44⅞	— ¼
CaroPwLt 7¾s	15	80½	77	77	—4
CarTT 9⅞s2000	10	97½	97	97	—1½
CarTT cv5⅞s88	24	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅝
Carrier 7¾s98	4	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ¾
Carier cv5⅛s89	44	66½	65	65	
CartHawl 8⅞s96	25	87	87	87	+6
Case 5½s90	1	57	57	57	
CastCk cv5⅞s94	52	74	72⅛	73	—1
CaterpT 5⅞s99	30	100½	100½	100½	+1
CaterT 8.60s99	25	100	99½	99½	— ½
CaterpT 8⅜s82	220	100¾	100	100½	— ¼
CaterT 6⅞s92	5	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅜
CaIT cv5½s2000	388	105½	104	104	— ¾
CaterT 5.30s92	16	76	75⅞	76	+2¼
CaterTr 5s77	5	95	95	95	+ ¾
Ceco cv4.75s88	2	63	63	63	— ¼
Celanes cv4s90	39	54½	53	54⅛	+1
Celanes 3½s76	33	95½	94⅝	94⅝	— ½
viCRNJ 3⅛s71	6	22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
CentTel 9¼s95	21	95	94⅞	94⅞	—1⅞
CenTeleph 8s96	6	84¼	84	84	— ½
CenTUf 8.1s96	5	84	84	84	+ ½
Centrn 7.85s97	5	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	
Champ cv4½s84	23	72⅞	71½	71½	—1
Chart NY 7s79	46	92½	92½	92½	—1
Chas B cv4⅞s93	378	73	69½	69½	— ¾
ChaseC 6.45s99	394	98¾	98½	98¼	+ ⅜
Chas C cv6½s96	390	78	76½	76½	
ChseMtg 7⅝s78	201	60	57½	59	—1
Chse Mtg 7⅛s83	357	39	36⅞	39	
ChasM cv6½s96	82	36	33½	33½	—2½
Chelse cv10s99	11	80	78	78	—2
Chelse cv5¾s93	1	47	47	47	
Chemetrn 9s94	48	95	94	94½	—1¾
ChmNY 7.80s82	5	97	97	97	— ⅛
ChmNY 6½s80	20	92	91½	91½	— ½
Ch NY cv5½s96	35	69⅞	67	68	—2
ChmNY cv5s93	51	67	64½	66½	+2
ChesOh 4⅞s92	4	60⅞	57⅞	57⅞	—3⅞
ChesOh 3⅛s96E	1	65½	65⅝	65⅝	
ChePoMd 8⅞s09	14	99¼	97½	99	+ ⅜
ChePoMd 6⅞s79	15	96⅛	95¼	96⅛	+ ½
ChPotVa 8⅞s09	115	96	95¼	96	+ ⅜
ChPotVa 6⅛s78	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ¾
ChPowVa 9s15	14	100⅛	100	100⅛	
ChPWVa 7⅛s13	10	81	81	81	
ChilndL 4s83f	22	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+3⅜
CMStPP 5s55f	58	11	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
ChrisCft cv6s89	33	47	45	45	—1½
Chryslr 8⅞s95	131	74	73	73⅞	+ ⅜
Chrysler 8s98	201	66	64¾	65½	
ChrysFin 9s76	302	100	98 17-32	98 9-16	—1 7-16
ChryF 8.35s91	41	71¼	71⅛	71¼	
ChryFin 7⅞s86	39	68⅞	67	67⅞	— ½
ChryFin 7s79	55	85½	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅜
CinG&E 4⅞s87	4	65	65	65	+3
CIT Fin 9⅛s95	25	101½	101	101	— ½
CIT Fin 8.85s82	75	101⅜	100	100	—1
CIT Fin 7⅞s81	37	95	94⅛	94⅛	—2
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	59	99	97⅞	98	+ ½
Citicorp 6.45s99	1280	100⅞	93⅝	99	+ ½
Citicorp 6⅝s79	50	94	93	94	
Citicorp 6⅜s80	78	92⅛	91	91	— ¾
Citicp cv5¾s00	879	99	95¼	98½	
CitiesSvc 7s78	11	97⅝	97½	97½	—1½
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	16	76½	75½	75½	+ ½
CitiesSvc 6⅛s97	10	74	74	74	
Cities Svc 3s77	26	94	93¾	94	+ ¼
CityInv 8⅞s97	15	70	67⅛	70	+1
CityInv 8⅞s91	167	66⅞	64⅞	65	—1
City Invst 8s91	19	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
City In cv7½s90	97	72½	70	71½	—1½
ClarkEq 9s82	95	102	101	101	—1⅛
ClrkECr 10⅛s79	70	106⅛	106	106	
ClrkECr 8.8s76	9	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ½
ClevEl 9.85s10	50	102⅝	101¾	101¾	—1½
ClevEl 9⅛s05	82	101	99½	99½	—1
ClevEl 8.85s83	38	103	102½	102⅝	—1⅞
ClevElll 8⅞s05	23	94⅝	94	94⅝	— ⅜
ClevEl 8.65s80	10	102¾	102¾	102¾	
ClevElll 7⅛s90	11	85	82¼	82¼	—3½
ClevElll 4⅞s94	9	57½	57½	57½	+2⅜
ClevElll 3⅞s93	2	55	55	55	+ ⅜
ClevElll 2¾s85	5	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
CMI In cv4⅞s92	136	38¼	37½	38	—2
CNA Finl 8⅛s95	13	72¼	72¼	72¼	—2½
ColuGas 9⅝s89	41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ½
ColuGas 9⅛s95	24	96	94⅛	96	+ ½
ColumGas 9s94	28	95	94	95	+1½
ColuGas 8¾s95	9	93¼	93¼	93¼	
ColuGas 8¼s96	5	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
ColGas 7⅝Jun	32	85	84½	85	+5
ColuGas 7½s98	7	81½	81½	81½	
ColumGas 5s82	10	80⅞	79	80⅞	+1¾
ColuGas 4⅞s81	5	79⅝	79	79	— ⅛
ColuGas 4⅞s83	5	75	75	75	+2
ColuGas 3⅞s81	9	79½	79	79	—1
ColuGas 3⅜s77	10	93	93	93	+ ⅜
CoIPict cv5¾s94	45	56	55¼	55¾	— ¼
ColuSOE 9¼s82	122	100⅞	100	100¼	— ⅞
ColuSOE 8s76	8	100	100	100	
ColSOE 7⅝s80	25	92½	91	91	—1½
ColwMt 8.20s80	22	47⅝	45	45	—2½
ComlCr 8⅞s91	7	86	86	86	—1
ComlCr 8s81	115	95⅝	95	95	— ⅜
ComlCr 7⅞s78	29	99	97½	99	+ ¼
ComlCr 7¾s93	6	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
ComlCr 7¾s92	14	80⅛	80½	80½	— ½
ComlCr 6⅞s77	37	98⅛	97	97½	+ ¼
ComlCr 6⅞s79	40	93¼	92⅜	93¼	+ ½
ComwEd 9s79	71	104¼	103	103	—1¼
ComwEd 8¾s05	104	97⅛	95¼	96⅛	— ¾
ComwEd 8⅛s30	32	102⅝	101	102	+ ⅞
ComwEd 8s75	34	99 29-32	99⅞	99 29-32	+1-32
ComwEd 8s03	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	
ComwEd 7¾s76	310	100⅛	98⅞	99	— ¾
CmwEd 7⅝s03F	13	82½	82½	82½	—2
CmwEd 7⅝s03J	5	84½	84½	84½	—1½
CmwEd 7.55s79	5	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
ComwEd 7⅛s78	12	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	—2⅛
ComwEd 3s77	29	93¾	93¼	93¼	— ½
Com O cv4⅛s92	54	51	49½	51	+1
CompSc cv6s94	64	49	48	48	—1⅛
ConnM cv6⅞s90	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
Conn M cv6s96	62	68½	68	68½	+ ⅝
ConEd 9⅛s2000	246	73	76⅛	77⅝	— ⅝
ConEdis 9⅛s04	245	76⅞	73⅛	73¾	—2
ConEd 8.40s03	127	70⅞	69	70	— ⅛
ConEd 7.90s01	56	67	64⅞	66⅞	—1⅛
ConEd 7.90s02	125	66⅝	65½	66	+ ⅝
ConEdis 7⅜s03	158	65⅛	63⅞	64¾	—2⅛
ConEdis 5s87	31	57¾	57¼	57½	+ ½
ConEdis 5s90	19	54	54	54	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4⅜s90	7	50⅛	50	50	—1⅞
ConEdis 4⅜s93	302	49½	47	49	— ½
ConEdis 4⅜s91	63	53	51	51⅞	+ ⅜
ConEd 4⅜s91r	5	52	52	52	
ConEd 4⅜s92V	22	46½	46⅛	46⅛	
ConE 4⅜s92W	60	46½	46	46	— ⅞
ConEdis 4⅛s86	47	53¼	52	53⅞	+1⅜
ConEdis 4s88	53	50⅛	49¼	49¼	— ⅞
ConEdis 3⅜s83	5	61⅞	61¼	61⅞	+4½
ConEdis 3⅜s82	3	63	63	63	
ConEdis 3⅜s84	10	54	54	54	+ ½
ConEdis 3⅜s85	67	52½	50	50½	—1½
ConEdis 3s79	9	80	80	80	
ConEdis 3s81	15	66	64⅞	66	+1
ConEdis 2¾s82	49	60	58½	58½	—1
ConEdis 2¾s77	41	90	89¼	89¼	— ¼
ConNG 9¼s95	204	100⅛	99	99	— ¾
ConNGas 9s95	3	100⅝	100½	100⅝	
ConNG 8⅝s96	6	93	93	93	+ ⅞
ConNG 7¾s94	5	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	
Con NG 7¾s96	10	84⅝	84½	84½	
ConNGas 5s85	5	74	74	74	
ConNG 4⅞s82	10	80⅝	80⅛	80⅛	
ConNG 4¾s86	10	71	71	71	
ConNG 4¾s83	1	73½	73½	73½	
ConNG 3¼s76	5	96	96	96	
ConPw 11⅛s00	34	101⅞	101½	101⅞	
ConPw 11¾s94	20	104	102¼	104	+1
ConPw 11⅛s82	186	105¼	104	105¼	
ConPw 9¾s80	71	108⅛	100⅝	100⅝	
ConPw 8⅛s76	144	101	100⅛	100⅛	
ConsP 8⅝s2000	32	82½	80	82⅜	—1⅞
ConsP 8⅛s2003	27	93½	80⅛	83½	+1⅝
ConPw 7⅝s99	58	74⅞	72½	72½	—2⅛
ConsP 7½s2001	5	71	71	71	
ConP 7½s02Jun	4	71	71	71	—2½
ConP 7½s02Oct	25	73¾	71½	73¾	+1¾
ConPw 5⅞s96	15	68¼	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅝
ConAir cv5⅛s92	117	40	39	40	+1
ContCan 8⅛s90	35	97½	96¾	97⅛	+1⅛
ContIllCp 10s89	135	100⅛	99¾	100	
ContIllCp 6⅞s79	32	93½	93	93	— ½
ContIlRlt 7⅜s79	21	52½	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅝
ContOil 9½s99	2	101½	101½	101½	
ContOil 7⅛s99	5	85	85	85	+ ¾
ContOil 4½s91	6	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	—3⅞
ContTCal 10s82	4	102⅛	102¼	102¼	+2¼
ContTel 10⅛s83	104	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	— ½
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	12	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
ContDat 5⅜s87	5	64¾	63⅞	63⅞	—1
CoopL cv7½s91	26	57½	57⅞	58	—1
CoopL cv4½s92	56	38	35½	37	—1
CopwStl cv5s79	5	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅝
Corn Pd 5⅞s92	10	74⅞	74¾	74¾	+ ⅜
Corn Pd 4⅞s83	7	76	75½	75½	— ½
CorngG 8.65s80	35	102	102	102	
CorngGl 7⅞s98	17	90¼	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co 7s93	12	75⅞	75⅛	75½	
Crane Co 7s94	40	74⅞	72½	74⅞	+3⅛
Crane cv5s93	1	182	182	182	—11
CreditFin8s72	10	70	70	70	
Cresct cv5⅞s30	10	70⅛	70	70½	+ ⅝
CrockN 10s94	289	100⅞	100¼	100½	— ¾
CrocN cv5¾s96	442	74⅞	73	74¼	
CrwnZel 9¼s05	35	100¼	100¼	100¼	—1¼
CrwnZ 9⅞s2000	64	97¾	97½	97½	+ ⅝
CyprusM 8⅞s85	30	100	98¾	100	+ ⅛
Dana 7.30s96	20	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅜
DanaCp 6s91	10	76	76	76	—1
Dartin cv4½s97	27	80½	76½	80½	+3½
Dayco cv6¼s96	64	65	64	64	—1
Dayco cv6s94	36	58	57	57	
Dayco cv5¾s94	13	57	54	54	—3½
DayHud 9¾s95	5	99	99	99	—1½
DaytPL 10⅛s81	35	104	103¾	103¾	— ¾
DaytPLt 8⅛s01	2	81	81	81	+ ¼
DaytPL 3⅛s82	5	69	69	69	
DeereCo 7.9s87	5	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+1⅛
DeereCo 4½s83	14	75⅛	76¼	76¾	+ ¾
DeereCr 8¾s75	6	100⅝	100	100	
DeereCr 9¾s82	127	103⅝	102¼	102½	+ ¼
viDelLW 5s85f	5	9	9	9	
viDLW inc93f	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
viDLW 4s-6s42f	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
DelmPL 9¾s85	15	102	102	102	
DelmPL 6⅜s97	38	67	64½	65	—2
DelMo cv5¼s94	1	75	75	75	
D&RG 4⅞s2018	1	60½	60½	60½	
DetEd 12⅝s82	67	111½	110⅞	111½	+ ½
DetEd 12¼s79	163	111	108¾	111	+2
DetEd 9⅞s04AA	25	89	87⅛	88	—1
DetE 9.15s2000	22	84	83	83	
Del Edis 9s99	23	82⅛	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅜
DetE 8.15s2000	21	75	74	74½	— ½
DetEdis 7¼s03	3	68	68	68	
DetEdis 7⅞s01	1	67	67	67	—2¾
DetEdis 7s76	23	98¾	98	98½	
DetEd 6.40s98	5	61⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—3⅛
DetEdis 6s96	17	59⅞	59	59	— ½
DetEd 3⅜s76	5	94½	94½	94½	— ¼
DetEd 3½s80	13	75¼	75	75	— ¼
DetEd 2¾s82	38	63½	63	63	
Dial Fin 8¼s89	10	84	84	84	+1¼
DiGior cv5½s93	22	57⅛	56	57⅛	+1⅛
Dillngh cv9½s99	14	100¼	99	100¼	+1¼
Dillngh cv5⅞s94	15	57	57	57	
DiverIn 9⅞s91	22	62	60	60	—2⅞
DivrIn cv5⅞s93	19	49	49	49	
DomBks 9¼s83	10	99¾	99¼	99¼	—1¼
Dow 8.90s2000	22	100	99½	99½	
Dow 8⅞s2000	18	100	98½	100	—2⅞
DowCh 8½s05	29	98	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
DowCh 7.75s99	7	91	90	90	—2
DowCh 6.70s98	11	82½	80⅞	82⅛	+ ¼
DowCh 4.35s88	39	76½	74	76⅛	+3⅛
DPF cv5½s87	43	57½	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
Dressr 9⅜s2000	35	101⅝	101½	101⅞	+ ½
Dresser 9⅞s95	20	101	100	100	—1½
Dresser 8.65s85	20	100	100	100	— ⅛
duPont 8.45s04	135	98½	97½	97½	—1¼
duPont 8s81	598	100⅛	97½	99¾	— ⅜
DukePw 13s79	415	110¾	109¾	110⅝	
DukePw 9¾s04	95	99	98	98	—1½
DuePw 9½s05	24	97⅞	96	96¾	+ ¾
DukePw 8⅛s03	31	85	83	83	—2
DukePw 7⅜s02	30	81⅞	80⅞	81⅝	+ ⅜
DukePw 7¾s 03	10	80½	80½	80½	—1½
DukeP 6.85s78	2	93⅞	93¾	93¾	—1
Duplan cv5½s94	50	33¾	33	33	— ½
DuqLt 8¾s2020	44	95½	92⅞	93½	—2
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	28	101½	100½	101½	+1
DuqsnLt 4¼s89	7	59	59	59	—1
DuqsnLt 3¼s88	1	57	57	57	— ¾
DuqsnLt 2¾s77	24	90½	90¼	90¼	— ¼
E Syst cv4½s92	116	60	59¼	60	
East AL cv5s92	146	39¼	38¼	38½	— ⅞
East A cv4¾s93	72	39½	38⅛	38⅛	— ¾
EG&G cv3½07	1	60	60	60	—2
ElPa cv8¼s95A	112	94	93	94	+ ½
ElPaso cv8½s95	12	97½	97	97½	+1
ElPas cv6s93A	128	73	70⅛	70½	— ⅜
ElPaso cv6s93	6	71	70⅝	71	
Englhd cv5¼s97	58	91	86	87⅞	—1⅝
EquitL cv6¾s90	3	78⅛	78	78	
viErle 5s2020f	120	6¼	5	5⅞	+1⅛
Esmrk 9⅜s2000	5	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
Esmark 8.4s82	7	100	100	100	—
Essex cv5⅜s96	10	102	102	102	—8
Estrline 12½s95	3	94	94	94	
Esterl cv6¼s95	20	59	57¼	57¼	—2¾
Evans cv6¼s94	69	54	52	52½	—1½
Exxon 6½s98	90	81½	80⅛	81½	— ⅜
Exxon 6s97	108	77½	76	77	
ExxnPipe 9s04	261	102⅞	100⅞	102	+ ⅝
Fairch cv4⅞s92	64	48½	46	46	—2⅛
FamlyFin 5s81	35	58½	56⅞	58	— ½
FamFin 4¾s90	28	40	40	40	—1⅞
Farah cv5s94	22	54	53	54	+1
Fedders 8⅞s94	96	64⅛	63½	64	— ⅛
Fedders cv5s96	87	42½	41	41½	— ½
FdNMt cv4⅛s96	611	80½	79	79¾	— ½
FdPac cv5½s97	10	124	121	124	—1
Fibrbd cv6¾s98	37	76½	75	75⅜	— ⅝
Finan 10¼s90	7	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ¼
Firestne 9¼s04	11	101⅜	101¼	101¼	+1⅛
FstChiCp 6⅞s80	38	92⅛	91⅞	92	
FstChiCo 6⅛s78	5	94½	94½	94½	
FstComBk 7¾s	7	72	71½	72	—3
FstIntBn 9¾s99	6	101½	101½	101½	— ⅞
FstIntBnc 9s83	25	101¼	101¼	101¼	
FsNBos 8s82	100	98⅛	98	98	—1
FstNBos 7.6s81	130	96½	94⅝	96½	+1½
FstNBos 6⅞s88	32	92½	92	92	— ⅜
FsNSIB 7.2s79	5	93	93	93	
FstPen cv7s93	51	62	61¼	61½	— ¼
FstSec 10½s99	24	102¼	101¾	102¼	+1
FstWisc 8½s96	55	81½	80	80¼	+ ½
FishFd cv6½s94	7	81	81	81	—2
Flintkot 8⅛s96	5	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+4⅝
FlexiV cv4½s97	24	60½	59⅞	59⅞	—3⅝
FlaECst 5s2011	10	66⅛	66⅛	65⅛	+2⅛
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	231	105½	104	104½	— ⅛
FlaPLt 9⅛s84	203	101⅛	100⅛	101	— ⅛
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	105	101½	101⅛	101½	+ ½
FlaPwLt 8⅛s80	75	100½	100	100½	+ ½
FMC 9½s2000	9	100	100	100	—2⅛
FMC cv4¼s92	76	61½	60	60	—1
FoodFair 8⅞s96	37	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	—1
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	52	102½	102	102	—1
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	29	96	96	96	
FordMt 7.40s80	50	97½	97	97½	— ⅜
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	74	100	99	99	+ ⅞
FordMt 6⅛s79	84	94¾	93½	94¾	— ⅛
FordCrd 10½s94	5	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
FordCrd 9⅞s81	27	104	103¾	104	— ½
FordCrd 9½s95	151	100⅛	100	100	
FrdC 8⅞s98Ap	41	98	96½	98	— ⅞
FrdC 8⅞s98No	6	98⅞	98	98	+2
FordCrd 8.7s99	10	92	92	92	— ½
FordCrd 8⅝s83	54	101	99¾	99⅞	—1⅛
FordCrd 8⅛s91	10	89	89	89	—1
FordCrd 8⅜s76	147	101⅞	100¼	100½	— ½
FordCrd 8⅞s82	125	99⅝	98½	98⅞	— ½
FordCrd 7⅛s79	1	96½	96½	96½	— ½
FordCrd 7s80	5	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅞
FordCrd 6⅞s78	14	96	95½	96	+ ⅞
FordCr cv4⅞s98	196	68½	67¼	68½	+ ½
FordCr cv4⅞s96	212	63	62	62	—1½
ForeDal 4½s80	2	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+2⅛
FoMcK cv6s94	23	71	70	70	
Fruehf cv5⅛s94	124	58	55½	58	
FruehF 9.15s83	68	100½	99	100½	+1½
FruehF 7.50s78	39	96½	96½	96½	—1
FruchFin 7s79	4	93½	93½	93½	
Fuqua 9½s98	36	70	68	68	—1½
Fuqualnd 7s88	21	58¼	57¼	58½	—1¼
GACCp cv5⅞s94	206	29⅛	27	27	—2
GAC PCr 12s75	311	95	90	90⅛	—4⅞
GAC PCr 11s77	78	73	72	72	—1
GnATr cv5⅞s99	53	73	72	72½	— ½
GenCig 5½s87	3	74	74	74	
GenElec 8½s04	23	101⅞	101½	101⅝	+ ⅝
GenElec 7½s96	11	93⅞	93	93	— ¼
GenElec 6¾s79	55	95	93⅛	93⅞	—2⅞
GenElec 5.3s92	41	77	75⅛	77	
GenElec 3½s75	96	97 1-32	97	97	
GnElCr 8⅞s82	49	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	+ ⅝
GnElCr 8.05s84	192	101½	100	101½	+1½
GnElCr 8.6s85	72	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
GnElCr 8½s76	61	101½	100⅛	100⅝	+ ¼
GnElCr 8.4s81	56	100¾	100½	100⅞	— ⅛
GnElCr 7⅛s76	41	98½	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
GenElCre 7s80	78	94½	93¾	94¼	+ ½
GnElCr 6⅞s77	20	97⅞	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
GenFds 8⅞s90	133	102	101	101½	+ ⅛
GenFds 7⅛s84	11	97½	97½	97½	+1⅝
GenFds 3⅞s75	25	96⅝	96	96⅝	—
G Host cv6½s88	218	99	96	97	
GenHost 7s94	96	57	55½	55½	—1
GenHost 6s91	2	46½	43⅝	43⅝	—1½
G Host cv5s83	58	56⅛	55	55⅛	—2⅛
GenInst cv5s92	75	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	+ ⅛
GenIns cv4½s85	24	67	67	67	— ½
GenMill 8⅞s95	20	99	98⅞	98⅞	—1
GMotAc 8⅞s99	186	99¼	98¼	98⅞	— ⅜
GMotAc 8⅞s77	110	103⅛	101½	101½	— ½
GMotAc 8.7s93	217	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	
GnMotAcc 8s93	26	95	92½	92½	+ ½
GMotA 7.35s78	13	92	90	92	— ½
GMotAc 7⅞s94	15	87¾	87¼	87¾	—4⅛
GMotAc 7⅜s95	39	83	81⅛	82½	—2½
GMot Ac7⅞s90	[illegible]	85⅛	84	84	—1
GMotAc 7⅞s92	98	87	86	86	+ ⅜
GMotAc 6¼s88	85	82	80⅞	80⅞	+ ½
GnMotAcc 5s77	245	94⅞	91	94½	
GnMotAcc 5s80	135	87	85⅞	86¼	— ⅜
GnMotAcc 5s81	37	85⅝	83½	85⅝	+1⅜
GMotAc 4⅞s87	34	72¼	71⅞	72¼	—1½
GMotAc 4⅞s92	41	79½	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅝
GMotAc 4⅞s83	27	79½	79⅛	79¼	+ ½
GMotAc 4⅞s86	27	71½	71	71½	— ½
GMotAc 4¼s85	26	72	71⅞	72	— ½
GnMotAcc 4s79	163	87⅝	86¾	86⅞	— ⅞
GMotAc 3⅞s75	10	99 13-32	99 13-32	99 13-32	
GMotCp 8⅝s85	63	93¼	98⅛	92¼	—1⅛
GMtCp 8.05s85	355	99½	93½	98¾	— ⅜
GMotCp 3¼s79	16	87	86½	87	
GenPU 10¼s80	47	105	102½	103½	— ½
GTCal 9⅞s2000	70	101½	100	100	—1⅜
GenT El 9¼s95	114	100¾	99¼	100	— ½
GenT El 9⅜s99	34	99⅞	99	99¼	— ½
GenT El 8⅝s76	137	101½	100⅛	101	— ⅛
GenT El 6¼s91	23	79	79	79	
GnTlEl cv6¼s96	307	78	76	76	—2
GnTlEl cv5s92	37	64⅞	63⅞	64½	+ ½
GenTel cv4s90	22	59	58⅛	59	+1
GWatwk 8⅞s96	7	88¼	87¼	87¼	—2⅛
Genesco 9¼s76	46	96¼	96	96	
G Pc cv6¼s2000	124	110½	109½	108⅞	—2⅜
GaPac cv5⅞s94	200	110	108⅞	107	—4½
GaPac cv5⅛s96	275	99½	97	93	—1½
GaPow 11s79	613	102⅝	101½	102⅛	+1
GaPow 8⅞s2000	39	82⅞	81	81	—1⅞
GaPow 8⅞s04	167	79	76⅛	76⅛	—2⅛
GaPow 8⅛s2001	34	75	74	74½	+ ½
GaPow 7⅞s2003	30	72	71	71	—3⅞
GaPow 7⅜s2001	41	72	70	70	—2⅛
GaPw 7⅜s02De	26	70⅞	68¾	70⅞	+1
GaPw 7⅜s02Jly	24	71	69	69	—2⅞
GiddL cv4⅞s87	31	54½	54½	54½	
Goodrch 9¾s82	105	105	101⅝	102	— ⅜
Goodrch 8⅛s94	8	85⅞	85⅛	85¾	+ ⅜
Goodrch 7s97	8	74	73½	74	—2⅞
Goodrch 4⅝s85	4	70¼	70¼	70¼	—1⅛
Goodyr 8.60s95	5	94	94	94	
GordnJ cv5s93	10	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
Gould 9¼s95	3	90½	90½	90½	— ½
Grace cv6⅛s96	258	97¼	95½	95½	—2
Grace cv4¼s90	47	63	62	63	+1
Granit cv5⅛s94	18	67⅜	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅜
Grant 4¾s87	25	39	38⅞	38⅞	
Grant cv4⅞s96	149	27⅞	26½	27	
GtNoRy 4⅛s76	5	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	
GtNRy 2⅛s82	10	69½	69½	69½	+3⅞
GtWstUnll 6s87	23	65	63	63	—2
GGiant cv4½s92	50	69½	59¾	68½	+ ½
Greyh cv6½s90	40	83	82	83	—1
Grolier 9½s91	139	58½	56	56	—2½
Grolier cv4¼s87	135	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ½
Grumm cv8s99	17	96⅛	95	95	—2
Grum cv4¼s92	81	56¾	56	56	— ½
GTE S 10s2000	15	102½	102	102	+ ¼
GuardMt 7½s79	35	35	34	34	—1
GulfMO 5s15A	5	44	44	44	+2
GulfMO 4s44B	3	36	35¾	35⅛	+ ¼
GulfOil 8½s95	257	98¼	97	97	—1¼
GulfWn 7s03A	48	64½	63⅝	64½	— ½
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	65	64⅝	63	63	—1
Gulf Wind 6s87	1	63½	68⅛	68⅛	
GulfWtlnd 6s88	24	67¼	66	67	+ ¼
GlfWn cv5s93	289	79	76	78	+1
GlfWn cv5¼s87	122	98	94½	98	
GlfW cv5¼s87A	132	98	94⅝	98	+ ¼
Hallibrtn 8¼s81	75	100½	99¾	99¾	—1¼
Hallibrt 7.95s75	50	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	— ½
HamPa cv5s94	15	61⅞	60	60	—2
Harris 7.20s80	30	95	93⅞	93⅞	—1½
HartfdN 8⅛s96	17	80⅛	76	76	—9
HawEl 9s2000	2	91	91	91	+3½
HelnzHJ 7⅛s97	10	84½	83	83	— ½
HellerW 9⅞s89	33	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	+ ½
HellerW 7⅝s92	30	77	75		
HellerW 7⅛s93	63	77	74⅝		
HelmrP cv5s87	34	233	232⅛		
Hercules 8¾s93	35	101½	101		
HercIn cv6⅛s99	202	105	103		
Heublein 8⅞s85	22	98¼	97¾		
Heubln cv4¼s97	204	77½	75½		
HillnH cv5⅞s95	49	71	69		
HoernW cv5s94	103	86½	83		
HolInn 9½s95xw	25	90½	90⅛		
Honywl 5.60s92	6	71¾	71		
HonyF 9.65s81	13	102¾	102		
HospAffil 10s89	22	77½	77		
HostInt cv5¼s94	40	57⅝	57		
HouseFin 9s76	102	102	101½		
HousFin 4⅞s77	2	95½	95½		
HouseFin 4s73	54	89	88⅛		
HousLt cv5¼s85	97	80	78		
HouNG 9.75s95	72	102	101		
Howmt cv4½s92	6	63¼	63¼		
Human cv6s89	50	68	67		
ICI NA 9.05s95	5	99¼	99¼		
IllBellTel 8s04	50	93	92½		
IllBellTel 3s73	1	87⅝	87⅝		
Ill BelIT 2¾s81	5	77	77		
ICenG 11s79	6	103	102½		
Il Cen 3⅜s89H	1	55	55		
IndBellT 10s14	35	107	105¼		
IndBellT 8⅛s17	13	90	90		
IndMich 10⅛s82	131	102½	100½		
IngRd 8⅛s85	2	101	101		
IngRd 8.05s04	12	92⅛	92⅛		
InlandSt 3¾s85	25	99	99		
InlandSt 3½s81	15	77	76		
Insilco cv7⅛s99	24	56½	55½		
InstiInv 7⅞s80	56	51	49		
IntHarv 9s04	35	97½	97		
IntHarv 8⅝s95	10	96¼	93½		
IntHar 4.80s91	10	63⅝	63⅝		
IntHarv 4⅝s88	2	67⅞	67⅞		
InHarC 9.15s82	62	102	101½		
IntHarCr 9⅜s81	19	101¾	101		
IntHarC 4⅝s77	3	85	85		
IntMin cv4s91	147	100	97		
Int Pap 8.35s95	59	101	99½		
IntPap cv4¼s96	48	65⅞	62		
IntSilv cv5s73	1	55⅛	55⅛		
IntTT 11s22	57	107½	105		
ntTT 10s2000	32	102¼	101		
IntTT 9⅛s63	243	101¾	100⅞		
IntTT 8.90s95	12	94⅞	94		
IntTT 8⅞s2000	451	102¾	101⅝		
IntTT 8.30s75	30	100	100		
IntTT 4.90s87	12	65½	65⅝		
ItelCp cv8s95	54	80½	75		
ItelCp cv7s95	24	65	65		
ITT Rav 8s96	25	75⅛	75⅝		
JerC PL 2⅞s76	35	97¼	97½		
JimWalt 8s98	13	82	80½		
JimW cv5¼s91	159	108½	104½		
JoneLau 9⅞s95	8	98¼	98		
JoneLau 6⅛s94	16	65	62		
KaneMil 9¼s90	5	88	85		
Kennect 7⅞s01	10	87¼	87¼		
KentyCcn 4s87	2	55¾	55¾		
KerrMcG 8s83	259	99½	98¼		
KeystStl 7⅛s93	1	74	74		
KimbCl 5⅞s91	1	78⅛	73⅝		
KimbCl 4⅛s86	1	74⅛	74⅛		
KingsDSt 10s90	10	87⅝	87½		
Kirsch cv6s95	5	70¼	70¼		
Kraftco 8⅞s04	10	97⅛	97		
Kraftco 6⅞s95	24	86½	85		
Kresge cv6s99	361	157	135⅞		
Kroger 9⅞s83	21	104	102¾		
Kroger 9s95	13	95¼	94		
viLSMS 5⅛s97f	55	15⅛	15⅜		
viLSM 3⅛s97r	25	15⅛	15⅜		
LearSieg 10s04	20	84	82¼		
viLVHT 5s84f	4	18	13		
viLehVa 4⅛s74f	5	18	18		
viLehV 4sA03f	41	10	9⅝		
viLehV 4sD03f	23	10¼	10¼		
viLehVT 5s79f	10	20	20		
LibMcN cv5s89	8	65	65		
LiggMyer 6s92	5	75⅛	75		
Litton 8⅜s76	254	98	95		
Litton cv3½s87	85	45⅝	42½		
LMI Inv 6¼s82	102	35	33⅝		
Lockh cv4¼s92	322	43	41		
Loews 6⅞s93	175	62¾	61½		
LomN cv5½s91	41	58	57½		
LonSG 10s2000	5	104	104		
Lone SG 9¾s95	8	104	103½		
LonSIn cv5⅛s93	47	73½	71		
LongIsLt 9⅛s83	179	100⅝	100⅛		
Lorillrd 6⅞s93	1	64⅛	64⅛		
Lorillrd 4⅞s86	6	62⅞	62⅞		
LouGE 3⅛s82	10	73½	73½		
LouNsh 7⅞s93	27	73¾	72¼		
LouN 3⅞s2003l	10	57	57		
LTV Cp 7⅛s77	115	135	130		
LTV Cp 5s88	232	48	45⅛		
LucS cv5⅞s2000	89	103½	102¼		
LykY 11s2000	63	91⅞	91		
LykY 7⅛s94old	315	65½	65½		
Lyk 7⅛s94new	45	65½	65½		

Continued on Page 9, C

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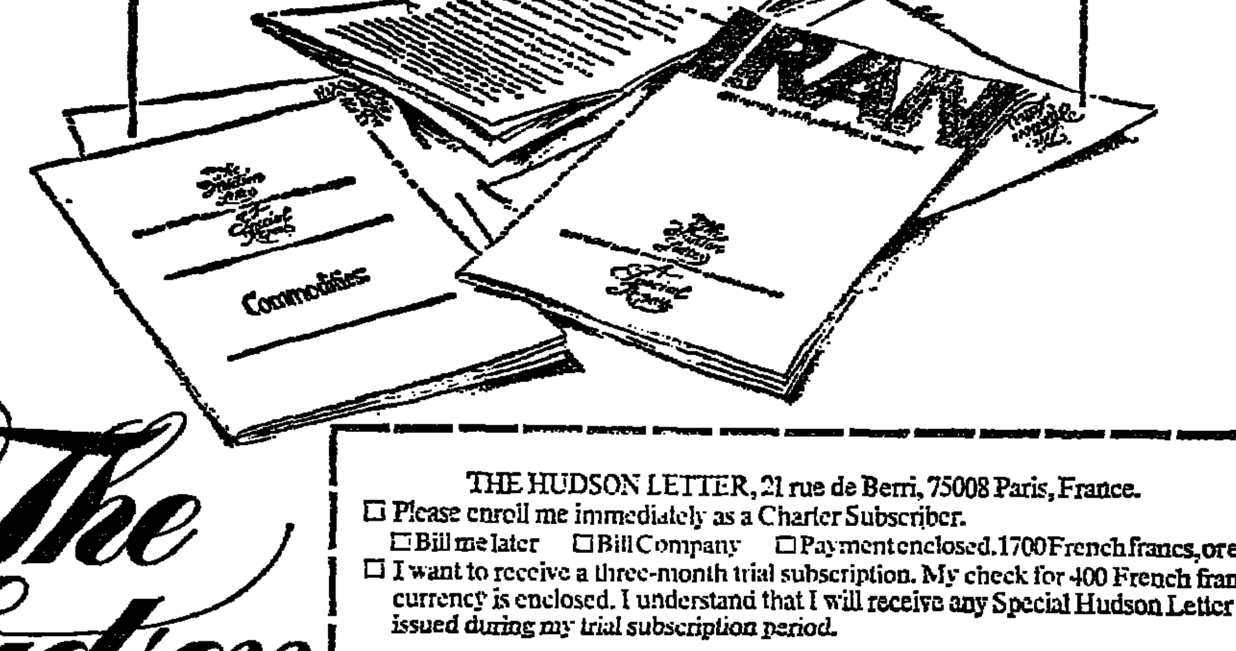
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- *Investment in Italy* makes sense today.
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Am Capitol .10e	6	2½	2⅝	
AmFidelLfe .08	23	3¾	4¼	
AmFndrsLife .20	22	8	9	
AmGuarnty Finl	25	2⅞	2¾	
AmHeritgeLf .32	37	8¼	8¾	— ¼
AmIncomLf .30e	22	9½	10¼	
AmIntlGrp .24	36	53	54	— ½
AmIntlReln .14	4	36	37½	
AmInvstLife .20e	23	3⅞	4¼	
AmNatlFinl .42	181	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅛
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AmReinsur .60	4	17¼	17¾	
AmReserve Cp	144	2⅞	3¼	— ⅜
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BMA Corp .58	24	11½	12	— ¼
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Benef NatCp s		2¼	2¾	
BenefStdA .40		4	4½	
BenefStdB .40	5	3⅞	4⅞	
CalWsInState .60		11½	12½	— ¼
CarolCaslty .20e		2⅞	3⅛	
Centennial Cp	216	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
ChaseNatLf .90e	2	10¼	11¼	— ¼
Chespk Lf A .24		4⅛	4⅝	
Chespk Lf B .24		3⅛	4⅛	
Chubb Corp 1.40	204	31½	32	—1⅛
CoastStaCp .27	3	4	4½	
College Univ	187	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
Colon Lf&Ac .24	4	5⅜	6	
Columbia Natl	25	2¼	2¾	
CombInsAm .60	385	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅜
Conn Gen Ins .96	313	34⅞	35⅛	—3⅛
ContAmLife 1	1	16½	17¼	
CottonState Lfe	1	4	4½	
CriterionIns .40	7	19	21	— ¾
Crum&Frst 1.40a	100	23⅞	24⅞	— ¼
CrumFor pf2.40		74	78	—2
Durham Life .80	4	22½	23½	
ERC Corp .56	75	19¼	20¼	— ½
Eldorado Genl	27	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
EmpFirMar .20e		3⅜	4	
Empire Gen	30	1⅝	2⅛	
EmployrCas .80a		16½	18	
Equit Gen Cp .40		10⅛	11⅛	
EquitLfelowa .50	8	11¼	12¼	
Excelsior NY .60	15	7½	9½	
Farm Home Life	227	4⅞	5⅜	
FarmNewWL .16	8	38	40	
FarmersGrp 1	79	56¼	57¼	
FidelCp Va	54	1⅞	2⅛	
FidelUnLife .65e	31	18	18½	— ½
FinlSecGrp .32	293	3⅞	4⅛	
FstAmFin .28	3	6⅛	7½	
FstColonyLfe .32	3	6½	7	
FstExecutive Cp		3	3¼	+ ⅛
FstFederLf .32a	2	6	6⅞	
First United Inc	26	⅞	1⅛	
Fortune Nat s	5	4	5	
FoundationFinl s	1	⅝	⅞	
FounderFinl .05e	81	1⅞	2⅛	
Franklin Life .84	76	17⅜	17¾	— ⅜
GenReinsur .40	64	154	158	—8
GeoWashgtn Cp	6	3¼	3⅞	

GermanIns .33e		7
GlobeLfeAcc .20	21	11¼
GovEmpIns .20p	234	19⅛
GovtEmplyIn wt	29	5⅞
GovtEmpLfe .24	44	22½
Gt Equity Finl		6½
GfSouthnCp .52	35	11⅞
Guaranty Natl	3	4⅞
Hamilton Intl	41	1⅜
HanoverIns .50	220	8¼
HartfSimBir 1.88	40	34⅞
Home Benef 1	4	20
IndepLibty Lfe	2	1
IndepLfeAcc .56	78	7¾
IndianaGrp .50	22	10⅛
Intercntl Finl	5	2
Interfincl .28	2	4⅛
IntlLifeHolding s	2	2⅛
InterstateCp .20		4⅛
InvestGrnty Lfe		14
InvHeritKy .12e		8¼
Invstins Am		2⅛
JeffrsnNatLf .28	1	10⅛
KansCityLfe 1.20	8	27
KemperCorp .80	6	14
KyCentLfe .20	10	6¼
LamarLife .40		13¼
LibrtyNatLfe .60	117	23½
Life Am Bost		1⅞
Life Ins Ga .68	1	13½
Life Invinc .03	50	4¼
Lifesurance Cp	3	2⅞
LincIncLf .40a	1	7¼
La Sou Life	28	2¾
LoyalAm Lfelns		7½
Manch Lfe Cas s		1
ManhatLf In .36e		5
MassGen Lfe	6	4
McMillen Cp .32	2	5¼
MercuryGen .40		9
MidwstUnLf .60e	1	9⅞
MinnTitleFinl .42	4	9
ModrnSecL .10e	20	1⅛
Monarch Cap .76	529	9⅝
MonumentCp .48	28	4⅞
MotClAmIns .14	1	2½
Mut Sav Lfe .40a	211	8¼
NN Corp 1.20	1	17¼
NatLifeFla .05e		2⅛
NatOldLine .26	27	3¼
NatResrvLf .50a	230	8½
NatSecurIns s	6	5¼
NatWestn Lf	6	2⅞
Nationwde A .25	22	6¼
NationwdeLf .60	219	25⅞
New Jersey Life		
North Cent		4½
Noreast Hart .86		10½
NorNatLfe .05e		2¼
NowstNatLfe .55	36	16¼
Occident Lf .02e		
Oh Casualty 1.32	141	37¼
OldRcpInt .70e	35	27
PacStd Life		1⅛
PeerlessIns .50		6⅛
Penn Life	50	13½
Phila Life .50r	36	12⅛
PiedmtMan .14		2
PreferdRisk .20s	8	3⅛
Pres Life		2⅛
ProtectiveLfe .60	7	12¼
ProvLfeND .25a	7	15⅞
Prov Lfe Acc .68	36	22
Reliable Life .60	1	10½
Repub Nat Life	129	4
Safeco Cp 1	155	30
StPaulCos .72	182	28
SecurAmLfe .25r	1	7
SecurConnLfe	3	4⅜
SecurLfeAcc .40		7
SecurLfeGa .15a	2	9½
So Caro Ins .40	3	8¾
SouUnAla .10e		3⅞
SouthlandFin .30	30	10¾
Sowstrn Lfe .92	81	24⅞
SovereignCp .05e	3	3⅜
StdSec Life		6⅛
StdLifeIndna .25		8⅛
Statesm Grp .25e		4
Surety Finl .07	5	2⅛
TimeHolding .50	2	8
TransprtLfe .12e	21	3⅞
Unicoa	1	18½
UnitAmer Life	13	2⅜
UnitFireCas .95e	2	14
UnitFireIns .50		6⅛
UnitLbrtyLf .25e		4½
UnitSavLife		2⅛
UnitSvcLife .40	9	7½
Variable Annut	7	8⅛
Vico Corp	32	2¼
WestnCasSur .68	79	15⅝
WestnStaLfe .25a		8
Windsor Lfe		2
WrldSvcLfe .20e	1	4⅛
Zenith Nat Ins	11	1⅛
Zenith United	1	1⅛

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
McDon cv4s97	11	60	58	58	—2
MackF 9¾s91	11	98	97½	97½	—1
MackF 9¾s90	16	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
MackF 8½s77	22	99¼	98¾	99¼	¼
MackT 7¾s97	2	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
Macmill cv4s92	14	50	48	48	2
Macy cv4¾s90	47	73¼	72	73¼	+1⅛
MaineC 5¼s78	20	82⅛	82	82	⅛
MeYnkP 9.1s02	38	92	90½	90¾	+ ⅛
MfrsHan 8¾s82	457	100⅛	99½	99¾	+ ⅛
MfrsHTr 8¼s85	301	102⅝	99⅝	99¾	
MarO 8¼s2000	35	95½	95½	95½	+1
Marcor 6½s88	112	76	75	75	⅛
Marcor cv5s95	139	74½	73½	74	
MarM cv6s74	25	75¼	74¾	75¼	+1
McCup cv5¼s24	15	61¼	60½	61½	
Mass El 8¾s75	10	100	100	100	
MassM cv6¼s91	30	62	61¼	62	+1½
MayDCr 8¼s75	12	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
MayS Real 5s77	8	93¼	93¼	93¼	+1½
McCror 10s85	3	70	70	70	
McCror 7¾s85	263	40	39½	40	+ ¼
McCror 7¾s97	53	39½	39	39	
McCror 7½s94	103	39¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
McCror 7½s94n	35	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
McCro cv6¼s92	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+1
McCror 5½s76	12	91	90	90	1½
McCrory 5s81	10	50	50	50	
McDerm 8.9s84	23	100	100	100	3
McDonld 8⅜s82	5	104	104	104	+1¼
McDonald 9s85	58	101	100¼	100½	
McDD cv4¾s91	49	61	58½	61	+1½
McGH cv3¾s92	5	52½	52½	52½	
MeadCp 8¼s95	5	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ⅛
Medus cv5½s88	12	70½	70½	70½	
Mellon 10s89	250	102⅜	101½	101½	⅛
Mellon 7.8s82	30	97	95½	95½	1½
MelvS cv4½s96	32	73½	73	73¼	⅛
Merck 7¾s85	166	98¼	97½	97⅜	⅛
MGM 10s73	21	81½	80	81½	—1½
MGM 10s94	3	80	80	80	+1
MGM 9s92	1	82	82	82	3½
MGIC 8½s88	44	80	78½	80	+1½
MGIC cv5s93	490	53	49½	50½	+2¼
MchBT 7¾s81d	42	87	86	86	
MichC 4½s79f	4	58	58	58	+1
MichCGs 8¾s98	2	81	81	81	
MichWI 10¼s95	7	102½	102½	102½	
Micrdt 10s2000	16	84½	84	84½	½
MidldMtg 8s80	4	45½	46	45½	+ ½
MilLab cv5¼s94	72	67	64½	65	2¼
Minn MM 8.85s05	20	101	100½	100½	½
MinMM 8.20s85	172	100¼	100¼	100⅝	⅛
MissRvCp 8s94	14	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅜
MisRCp cv8s95	62	103½	102¼	103⅛	⅛
MoKanT 4s90	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	
MoPac 5s2045f	78	42½	42½	42⅝	⅛
MoP 4¾s2020f	15	41¼	41⅜	41⅝	+1½
MoP 4¼s2030f	10	42½	41⅝	41⅝	
MoPac 4¼s90	6	56½	55¼	56¼	+1¼
MoPa 4¼s2005	20	44	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
MobilAl 8.45s05	20	97½	97	97½	+ ⅛
MobilOil 7¾s01	19	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅛
MohkDcv5½s94	227	25	23½	24	½
MohkM 4s91f	5	69	69	69	6
Monarm 10½s75	77	100 5-16	100 1-32	100 1-32	3-32
Monogrm 10s99	35	83½	81	81	2½
Mons 9⅛s2000	11	101	101	101	+1⅛
MonsanCo 8s85	119	98⅞	98½	98½	⅛
MtWdCr 9.65s95	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
MtWdCr 9⅛s83	17	102¼	101	101	1
MtWdCr 9¼s90	94	97	95	96½	⅛
MtWdCr 9s89	18	96⅛	96	96	+1½
MtWdCr 7¾s88	21	81⅞	80⅛	80⅛	+1½
MtWdCr 6⅞s87	4	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ½
MtWdCr 5¼s81	1	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+3¼
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	6	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
MtWdCr 4¾s81	2	78½	77	77	2½
MonyM cv7s90	13	76⅞	76¼	76½	+ ½
Morgn cv4¾s98	113	89½	87	87	4
MtoE 3½s2000f	10	14¼	14	14	1½
MtStTT 9⅛s12	93	105½	104	104½	½
MtSt TT 9s2010	284	100⅞	99½	99⅜	⅞
MtSt TT 7⅝s13	23	88½	87	87	+ ½
MtStTT 7⅝s11	20	83	83	83	
MtStTT 6⅞s77	45	97¼	97	97	1
NarraEl 10¼s88	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
NashCSL 3s86	5	51	51	51	3⅛
NatBisc 4¾s87	17	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅛
NatCan cv5s93	11	60½	60	60	⅛
NCashR cv6s95	231	76	74⅛	75	1
NatCash 5.6s91	5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
NatCash 4¾s85	1	72½	72½	72½	+2½
NatCash 4⅞s87	4	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+1⅛
NCtyL cv5½s88	42	45	45	45	
NDist cv4½s92	13	68¼	68	68	2
NFuelGs 9s84	10	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+2⅛
NHom cv4½s96	96	31¼	30	31	1
NatInd 10s99	35	80	78½	80	+1½
NatInd cv5½s88	71	56	54½	55	¼
Nat Lead 4¾s88	2	62⅛	62⅛	62	+1
N RurUt 10¼s87	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	¼
N RurU 8.95s85	50	103¼	99⅞	100¼	
NatSteel 4⅛s89	4	68⅛	65⅛	68	+1½
NCNB 8.40s95	5	84	84	84	
NCNB 8⅝s99	53	83	82	82½	+ ½
NCR Cp 9s85	72	100	100	100	¼
NEngTT 9⅛s10	221	101½	100⅛	100⅛	+1¼
NEngTT 8⅞s09	117	96	93	93	1½
NEngTT 8.2s04	62	99½	89⅛	89⅛	+1½
NEngTT 8s03	29	89	87½	88½	+1
NEngTT 7½s07	49	83	81⅞	81½	2
NEngTT 6½s79	54	95⅛	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
Newhal cv6s95	15	70	69	69⅞	⅛
NJ BellT 7.35s	60	103	100¼	100¼	2½
NJ Bell 7¼s13	6	88¼	88	88	¼
NJ Bell 7¼s12	7	83⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ¼
NJ Bell 7⅛s11	24	84	83	83	1½
NJ Bell 3¼s88	7	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+2⅛
NYBkSv 10s81	95	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	⅞
viNYCen 6s90f	1	54	54	54	+ ⅛
viNYC 5s2013f	25	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
viNYC 4½s2013f	47	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
viNY 4½s2013r	3	6	6	6	
viNYCen 4s93f	40	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	⅛
viNYCh 4s78r	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
viNYCH 3¾s97r	23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
viNYLS 3½s98f	18	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
viNYCL 3½s98r	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
viNYMC 3½s98f	6	28	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
viNYM 3½s98r	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
NYChSL 3s85	5	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+1½
NYConn 2⅛s75f	8	28½	28⅛	28½	1½
viNYNL 4s73f	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
viNYNH 4½s2022f	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
NYSEG 10.6s82	31	105	104½	104½	+ ⅛
NYS EG 9⅞s05	6	100½	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
NYS EG 7⅝s81	18	94	93⅞	94	+ ⅛
NYS EG 2⅞s77	10	93	93	93	+ ⅛
NY Sus 4s2004	2	63	63	63	9
NYTel 9⅛s2010	50	102⅛	101	101	
NY Tel 9s14	122	100¼	99⅞	100	¼
NYTel 8⅞s2015	92	99	98	98⅛	⅛
NYTel 8.30s12	47	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+1⅛
NYTel 8s2003	34	90½	88⅛	89⅞	+1⅛
NY Tel 8s83	164	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	+1½
NYTel 7⅜s2006	62	88	85	85	3
NYTel 7⅜s2014	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
NYTel 4⅛s91	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
NYTel 4⅛s93	19	60	59½	59½	½
NYTel 3⅜s96	5	48	48	48	2
NYTel 3s89	5	53	53	53	4
NiagM 12.6s81	196	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+ ¼
NiagM 10.2s05	69	98⅛	96⅛	95⅛	1⅛
NiagMP 4⅞s87	15	62⅛	62½	62½	1
NiagMP 3⅛s83	3	61	61	61	+1⅛
NiagMP 2⅞s80	5	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
NL Ind 9⅞s2000	37	100	99¼	99½	⅛
NLT Cp 8.8s85	18	102⅛	102	102⅛	+ ⅛
Norfk&Wn 4s96	3	51	51	51	1½
NorlinMus 9s28	60	74¼	73½	74	1
NoACar 8.1s92	5	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	⅛
NoAMig 5⅛s79	96	66¼	66	66	
NorAPh cv4s92	32	54⅛	53	53⅛	⅛
VJNorCen 4½s74	5	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+1¼
NorIllG 9⅛s76	40	101	100⅛	100½	
NorIllG 8⅛s83	19	101⅛	100½	100½	+ ½
NorNG 9⅛s90	114	102⅛	101	101	1½
NorNGs 9s85	35	102	101	101	1
Nor Nat G 8s91	15	91⅛	90	90	1½
Nor N G 7⅛s92	3	84	84	84	
NorNG 5⅛s79	1	88½	88½	88½	
NorNG 4⅝s81	2	82	82	82	1
NorPac 4s84	5	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
NorPac 4s97	12	51⅛	51½	51½	⅛
NorPac 4s97r	17	51⅛	51	51⅛	
NorPac 3s2047	22	33	32	32	⅛
NoPac 3s2047r	10	33	31⅛	31⅛	
NorStaP 3⅛s82	10	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+1½
Northp cv4⅞s87	8	66	65	66	+ ⅛
Nwstind 7⅛s94	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+1⅛
NwnBell 10s14	46	107⅛	107	107	1
NwnBell 8⅝s12	134	97⅛	96	96⅛	⅛
NwnBell 7⅞s11	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
NwnBell 7¼s05	10	86¼	82⅛	82⅛	2⅛
NwnBell 6⅞s79	46	95½	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
Norton Co 9s95	10	96½	96½	96½	¼
NorSim 7.70s96	10	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	2
NortSim 6s98	13	66⅛	65	66⅛	+ ⅛
OakInd cv4⅞s97	20	54	53	54	
OccidP 11s32	267	103½	102⅞	102⅞	¾
OccidP cv7½s96	1655	101	95½	98	4
Ogden cv5s93	43	60	53	60	+2
OhBellT 7⅞s13	58	88	87	87½	1½
OhioEd 10s81	114	106	105	105	¾
OhioPw 12⅛s81	53	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	½
OhioPw 10⅛s32	67	102⅛	101	102	+1
Ohio Pw 9⅛s79	13	99½	90	98	2½
Ohio Pw 6⅛s77	8	98	96½	97	
Oklo G 4⅛s87	8	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+2½
OtisEl cv6⅞s75	95	83	81½	83	⅛
Outb M 7⅝s95	3	75	75	75	+1
OwenCg 6⅛s94	5	81½	81½	81½	1½
OwenIl 9s81	4	102	102	102	
OwenIl cv4½s92	5	80	79	79	1
PacGE 9.85s82	64	105¼	105	105	⅛
PacGE 9⅞s06	127	103¼	101½	101½	1⅛
PacGE 9⅛s05	143	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛	+ ½
PacGE 8⅛s02	121	97⅛	95⅛	95⅛	2¼
PacGE 7⅛s03	23	83¼	82⅛	83⅛	+1¼
Pac G&E 5s89	37	70⅛	70	70	
Pac G&E 5s97	18	69⅛	66½	67	+ ½
Pac GE 4⅛s86	19	71	71	71	+ ⅛
Pac GE 4⅛s90	5	64½	64½	64½	
Pac GE 4⅛s95	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
Pac GE 3⅛s78	20	88	87	88	
Pac GE 3⅛s85	6	65	65	65	+1½
Pac G&E 3s77	35	91⅛	90	90	1½
Pac G&E 3s79	35	82	81½	81½	1
Pac G&E 3s83	17	68⅛	67½	68⅛	⅛
PacLtSv 9s85	5	95	95	95	5½
PacNwTl 8⅜s08	38	97	96	96	1
PacNwTl 8⅛s10	16	97	95	97	+1
PacNwTel 7s79	28	95½	96	96	2½
PacT&T 9⅛s11	141	102½	101½	101½	¾
PacT&T 9⅛s04	192	103⅛	99½	100⅛	+ ⅛
PacT&T 9.1s94	65	103⅛	102½	103	
PacT&T 9s81	64	104½	103¼	104½	+1½
PacT&T 8⅞s06	75	97⅛	95⅛	95⅛	1¼
PacTT 8.65s05	45	96½	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
PacT&T 7.8s07	43	85½	85⅛	85⅛	2⅛
PacT&T 7⅝s09	35	86¼	85⅛	85	1½
PacT&T 7¼s80	98	97	96	97	+ ½
PacT&T 7⅛s08	10	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
PacT&T 6⅜s79	16	95½	95⅛	95⅛	1½
PacT&T 4⅛s88	1	68½	68½	68½	½
PacT&T 3⅛s91	16	55½	55	55½	1½
PacT&T 3⅛s78	5	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
PacT&T 3⅛s83	50	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	3¼
PacT&T 3⅛s87	5	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
PacT&T 2⅞s86	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
PAA 11⅛s85	32	80	79	80	
PAA 11⅛s86	134	78	76⅛	76½	1½
PAA cv7½s98	223	55½	53½	55½	2½
PAA cv 5¼s89	675	27½	27	27¼	
PAA cv 4⅛s79	4	68	68	68	
PAA cv 4⅛s86	14	40	37	38	2½
PAA cv 4½s85	862	26⅛	24½	25	1¼
Paprct cv5⅛s94	5	59	59	59	+ ½
viPennC 6½s73f	12	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
PennDx cv5s82	59	78	78	78	
Penney 9s99	7	100½	100	100	
Penney 8⅛s95	91	99	97	98	⅛
PennyF 10.2s94	1	102	102	102	
PennyF 5⅛s87	5	71	71	71	
PennyF 4½s84	20	72½	71½	71½	⅛
PennCo cv9s94	48	91¼	91	91	1
PennPL 10⅛s2	66	106	105	105	
PennPwLt 3s75	11	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	+ ¼
viPa RR 4⅛s81f	64	14⅛	14	14	
viPa RR 4⅛s84f	30	14⅛	14	14	1
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	25	13½	13½	13½	⅛
Pennwlt 9⅛s95	10	93	97⅛	97⅛	⅛
Pennwlt 9s85	3	101¼	101¼	101¼	
Pennzoil 10⅛s83	104	104⅞	103½	103½	1
Pennzoil 8⅞s7b	73	100⅛	100	100	23-32
Pennzoil 8⅞s96	5	89	87⅞	87⅞	⅛
Pennzoil 7½s88	37	81	80⅛	80⅛	⅛
Pennzoil 7⅞s88	33	79¼	79⅛	79¼	2⅛
Pennzl cv5¼s96	43	72½	70	72½	+2
Pepsico 8⅛s81	63	102	100⅛	100⅛	⅛
Pepsico 8¼s85	30	93⅛	93	98	
Pepsi cv4⅛s96	47	103	105⅛	105½	2½
Pfizer cv4s97	211	75⅛	74½	75	1½
PhelpsD 8⅛s85	49	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	⅛
PhelpsD 7⅝s78	76	99⅛	98½	98½	1¼
VJPhilBW 5s74	26	30	30	30	+2
viPhilBW 4⅛s77	12	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ½
Phila El 12⅛s81	251	108	107½	108	⅛
PhilEl 11⅛s2030	105	108⅛	103	103	2
Phila El 11s80	11	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	1⅛
Phila El 9s95	28	93⅛	92⅛	93⅛	⅛
Phila El 8⅜s76	26	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
PhilaEl 8⅛s04	16	85½	85	85	⅛
Phila El 8⅛s96	64	84	82½	83	
Phila El 8s75	20	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
PhilEl 7⅛s2009	23	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
Phila El 7⅛s98	85	75	74	75	+1
PhilaEl 7⅛s99	4	75	75	75	1
PhilEl 7⅛s2001	20	75⅛	74½	75⅛	+1⅛
Phila El 6⅛s93	5	69	69	69	
Phila El 6⅛s97	30	65½	65⅛	65⅛	1½
Phila El 4⅛s87	2	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
Phila El 4⅛s85	10	61½	61½	61½	3
Phila El 3⅛s82	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
Phila El 3⅛s83	14	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
Phila El 2⅛s81	15	69⅛	69	69	⅛
PhilMor 8⅜s04	4	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	1⅛
PhilMo 8.65s82	10	102½	102⅛	102⅛	⅛
PhilMor 8⅛s85	70	100¼	100¼	100½	+ ½
Philip In 10s77	57	93¼	91	93	
PhilIP 7⅛s2001	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
PhilVH cv5⅛s94	32	57	56	57	+4
Pillsby cv4⅛s89	97	112	105	105	4
PionCp 9⅛s82	33	103	102½	103	+ ½
VJPCCStL 5s75	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	3
Pittston cv4s97	54	50½	49	49	1¼
PortGE 10⅛s30	40	105	104	104	1
PortGE 10s82	41	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛	½
PotEIP 10⅛s04	20	105⅛	103½	103½	+ ⅛
PotEIP 10⅛s81	14	105	103½	105	1⅛
PotEIP 9⅛s05	59	98⅛	95½	97½	½
PotEIP 8⅛s09	16	86	85⅛	86	⅛
PotEIP 7⅛s07	9	80	80	80	
PPG Ind 9s95	32	100½	100	100½	+ ½
PPG Ind 8s85	13	100	98	100	
ProctG 8⅛s05	69	98⅛	95⅛	95⅛	1¼
ProctG 3⅛s81	1	81	81	81	⅛
PuSCol 8⅛s2030	9	94½	92⅛	92⅛	⅛
PubSvCol 7⅛s02	5	82	82	82	+4½
PubSEG 12s04	95	110	109	110	
PubSEG 9s95	67	95⅛	93⅛	94½	⅛
PubSEG 8⅛s04	5	89	89	89	+1⅛
PubSEG 4⅛s77	27	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
PubSEG 3⅛s83	20	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
PubSvIn 9⅛s81	15	105⅛	105⅛	106⅛	+1
PubSvIn 7⅛s01	10	85	85	85	+ ⅛
PugetSd 10⅛s33	12	105⅛	105	105	+ ⅛
Pullman 5⅛s97	5	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
Pullm Tr 10s85	4	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅛
Purex cv4⅛s74	19	64	63⅛	63¼	
QuakSIOil 9s95	5	99½	95½	99½	
RCA 10.20s92	14	105	105	105	+2
RCA 9⅛s90	89	103½	100	103½	
RCA cv 4½s92	180	58½	57½	57½	¼
Ralst cv5⅛s2000	54	106	106½	105½	2
Ramad cv5s76	33	46½	45	46½	+1½
RapAm 7⅛s85	87	49⅞	48	48	
RapAm6 7s94	107	39	37	37½	
RapAm72 7s94	221	37½	35½	35½	1
RapidAm 6s88	479	35	32	33	+ ⅛
viReadg 3⅛s95f	215	35	32⅛	35	+3
RdgBa cv5⅛s88	8	99	99	99	2½
Reeves cv4s91	10	60	60	60	
ReichChm 8s94	2	82	82	82	+1
RelianEl 7⅛s95	10	78	73	78	1¼
RelianGp 9⅞s78	183	63	61	62½	½
RelianGp 9⅛s99	53	63	61	62½	½
RepMt cv7⅛s90	41	65	62½	62½	2¼
Rever cv5⅛s92	71	58½	56	56½	1
Revlon 8.45s85	6	100½	100¼	100½	
ReyM cv4⅛s91	18	55	55½	56	+ ½
Rev Tob 7⅛s94	2	91¼	91¼	91¼	½
Revn Tob 7s99	2	85¼	85	85¼	+1¼
RiegelT cv5s93	15	59	57	58	+1¼
RochGE 10⅛s83	5	106	105	105	
RochT cv4⅛s94	15	68	67	67	1
RockInt 8⅛s95	2	89	89	89	+2
RockInt 8.3s76	5	85	85	85	2
RockInt 5⅛s91	5	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+9⅛
RockIn cv4⅞s87	16	63½	63½	63½	½
RockIn cv4⅛s97	67	60⅛	59	59⅛	⅛
RohmH 9⅛s2000	75	103	102½	103	
RohmH 9s85	30	102	102	102	+1
Rohr cv 5⅛s86	22	62	60	61½	+1
RyderS 11⅛s90	64	95⅛	94⅛	94⅛	1⅛
RyderSys 10s94	22	84	83½	84	
RyderS 9⅛s82	77	88¾	88	88	
StJosLP 9⅛s76	10	101½	101½	101½	1
SLSF 5s2006f	14	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+2⅛
StLouSF 4s97	8	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
StReg cv4⅞s97	41	91	89⅛	91	1
SanDG 10.7s82	158	104⅛	103½	103½	⅛
SanDGE 9.3s79	47	101½	101	101	
Sander cv12s92	166	111	104	105	6
Sanders cv5s92	7	47½	47	47	
SaFeIn cv6⅛s98	100	88	87	87	1½
SaFePlp 8⅛s80	25	99½	98½	99½	+ ½
SaulRlEs 8⅛s80	84	71	70	71	
SavnhEl 8⅛s75	30	100¼	100	100	+ ⅛
SCM Cp 7⅛s88	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	
SCM cv 5⅛s88	43	64½	63	63	1½
ScottP 8.15s85	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
Seab AL 3s80	2	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
Seagrm 7⅛s78	18	95½	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
Searle 8.70s95	10	99	99	99	1½
Searle 8s81	250	99⅛	98¼	98⅛	⅛
Searle 7⅛s80	24	97⅛	96⅛	97	¼
Sears R 8⅜s95	161	100¼	98⅞	98⅞	⅛
Sears R 8¼s76					
Sears R 7⅞s85	271	97	95½	96⅞	⅛
Sears R 6⅜s93	18	82¼	81⅛	81⅛	½
Sears R 4⅛s83	139	82½	81	82½	+ ⅛
SearRAc 8⅞s85	45	99½	99	98	1½
SearsR Ac 5s82	49	82	81	82	⅛
SearRAc 4⅞s77	5	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	¼
SeatrnL cv6s94	203	38	37	37½	+ ½
SecuPac 7.7s82	19	95	93½	93½	1½
ShellOil 8⅜s05	100	99½	98¼	98⅛	⅛
ShellO 8⅛s2000	54	98⅛	97	97	½
Shell OH 4⅛s86	10	76	76	76	1½
Shell PL 7⅛s99	15	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+1⅛
SherW cv6⅛s95	83	98⅛	97	97	2½
SherW 5.45s92	10	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
Signal 8.85s94	24	92½	90⅞	92⅛	+ ⅛
Sinclair 4.60s88	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	½
Sinclr cv4⅛s86	20	160	156	160	+5
Singer 8⅛s76	127	100½	99⅛	99½	⅛
Singer 8s99	15	73⅛	73	73⅛	
SkellyO 8.15s76	35	100½	100½	100½	¼
Skil Cp cv5s92	12	45½	45⅛	45⅛	⅛
SmithA 10⅛s95	30	100	99	99	1
SmitKn 8.15s84	79	100½	98⅛	98⅛	½
Soco ny 2⅞s76	41	96⅛	96⅛	95⅛	⅛
SohioBP 9⅛s99	65	101½	101	101	½
SohioBP 8⅞s83	100	100⅛	99½	99⅞	⅛
Sol B cv4⅛s92	9	65	65	65	4
SoCenBl 10s14	125	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	⅛
SoCenBl 9.2s10	127	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	⅛
SoCenBl 8⅛s04	25	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅛
SoCenBl 8⅛s13	25	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛	⅛
SoCenBl 8.2s82	71	100½	100	100¼	⅛
SoCenBl 7⅛s07	62	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛	1⅛
SoCenBl 6⅛s77	26	97½	97½	97½	½
SoestBkg 10s83	43	101½	101	101	
SoesBk cv4s77	9	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
SoBellT 9.05s03	140	101⅛	100⅛	101	
SoBellTel 8s14	45	90	86½	89	½
SoBellT 7⅛s13	80	86	84⅛	85	¼
SoBellT 7.60s05	12	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛	2⅛
SoBellT 7⅛s10	5	84	84	84	⅛
SoBellT 7s78	10	96¼	96¼	96¼	1½
SoBellT 6⅛s79	2	93⅛	93⅛	93	1⅛
SoBellT 3s79	5	84	84	84	
SoBellT 2⅞s87	9	57½	57½	57½	
So BellT 3⅛s85	25	63	61¼	61¼	⅛
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	74	78⅛	78	78⅛	+ ⅛
SoCalGs 7⅛s97	2	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
SoNGas 9⅛s76	106	102½	101	102½	+1¼
SoNGas 7.70s91	12	82	81½	81½	2½
SoNGas 6⅛s79	13	95	93½	93½	½
SoNEngT 9⅛s10	20	102⅛	101½	102⅛	+1½
SoNEngT 8⅛s03	69	82	81½	81½	2
SoPac 4⅛s81	31	76	75⅛	75⅛	⅛
S PacOr 4⅛s77	18	94½	94⅛	94⅛	
SoPac 3⅛s75	5	37½	37½	37½	
SouthRy 5s94	10	62½	59⅛	62⅛	2¼
SwnBIT 9⅛s15	104	102¼	101	101	1
SwnBIT 8⅛s07	132	98⅛	97	97	1
SwnBIT 8⅛s19	38	93⅛	93	93	½
SwnBIT 8.20s82	144	100½	97⅛	100	½
SwnBIT 7⅛s03	60	87¼	85⅛	87¼	¼
SwBellT 7⅛s13	14	86	86	86	+1
SwBellT 7⅛s12	51	84½	82⅛	82½	2
SwBellT 7s73	33	93¼	99	93	+1
SwnBIT 6⅛s11	85	79½	77½	77½	
SwBellT 6⅛s79	36	95	94⅛	94⅛	⅛
SwBellT 2⅞s85	9	62	62	62	+1
Sw PS 8⅛s75	25	100	100	100	⅛
SperryR 8.2s96	27	91	91	91	+ ⅛
Spiegl 5⅛s83	15	68	67½	68	+5
SpiegelInc 5s77	5	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+3¼
Spiegl cv4⅛s90	7	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
Sprag cv4⅛s92	124	44	41½	42	2
SquibbCp 8s85	54	99⅛	98½	98½	⅛
StBrand 7⅛s01	10	85½	85½	85½	1
StBrand 6⅛s93	10	81½	81½	81½	
StOilCal 8⅛s05	241	100	98⅛	98⅛	
StdOilCal 7s75	101	87	84	84⅛	1¼
St O Cal 5⅛s92	10	76½	75⅛	76½	+ ½
St O Cal 4⅛s83	40	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	1½
StdOInd 9.7s89	691	100⅛	100	100	½
StOilInd 9.2s04	104	103⅛	102½	102⅛	½
StOilInd 8⅛s05	32	96⅛	95	95	2
Std OilInd 6s91	20	80½	79½	79½	¼
Std OilInd 6s98	57	76½	75	75	¼
StOilInd 4⅛s83	16	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛	¼
StOilOh 7.60s99	5	84½	84	84	⅛
Std Packg 8s90	7	49	49	49	+ ½
StPkg cv5⅛s90	27	43⅛	43½	43⅛	
StPrud cv6⅛s90	39	64	63	63	⅛
StaMutInv 9s80	35	56	54½	56	+1½
StatStBost 9s63	25	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
Stauff cv4⅛s91	133	147½	139	139	10
Steven cv4s90	63	73½	73½	73½	
Storer cv4⅛s86	51	69⅛	68	68	1
SuavSh cv5s97	46	42	40	42	+1½
SunOil 8⅛s2000	9	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	1⅛
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	55	100	99⅛	99⅛	⅛
SunOil 7⅛s2002	7	87	87	87	¼
Sundst cv5s33	9	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	⅛
SunsM cv6⅛s80	73	105	102⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
SutroMtg 6⅛s92	23	65⅛	64	64	1
Sybron cv4⅛s87	4	71	70½	71	+ ½
Talcott 9⅛s76	25	96	92½	92½	4
Talcott 5⅛s80	26	64⅛	60	60	4
TalcotN cv6s94	61	32¼	32¼	33	⅛
Tandy 10s94	50	91½	90½	91½	+1
Tappn cv5⅛s94	5	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	⅛
Tektrnix 8⅛s83	10	106	106	106	+6
Teledy 10s84	173	82⅛	80¼	81¼	⅛
Teledy 7⅛s94	5	78	78	78	+2
Teledy 7s99	63	60½	59	60½	+ ½
Teledy cv3⅛s92	290	57	51	53⅛	+5¼
Telex Cp 9s76	20	45	42⅛	45	+ ½
TennecoCp 9s78	65	102⅛	102	102⅛	¼
TenncCp 8⅛s75	126	100⅛	99⅞	100	
TenncoCp 7s93	37	76¼	74⅛	75¼	+ ½
TenCp cv6⅛s92	155	95½	91	91¼	1¼
TenInc 9⅛s2030	103	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	½
TenncoInc 9s94	12	97	94½	94½	2½
TenncoInc 8⅛s91	5	89½	87½	87½	+2
TenncoInc 6s79	79	92½	91½	92	½
TVA 9⅛s95	34	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1⅛
TVA 8.10s79	127	101⅛	101	101⅛	
TVA 8.05s99	89	95⅛	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
TVA 8.05s79r	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	
TVA 7⅛s93C	38	91½	90	91	½
TVA 7.70s98	5	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+1⅛
TVA 7.40s97D	32	87⅛	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
TVA 7.40s97Dr	15	88	87	86	
TVA 7.35s97B	52	87¼	86	86	½
TVA 7.35s97Br	11	87⅛	86½	87⅛	
TVA 7.35s97C	27	88	86⅛	86⅛	
TVA 7.35s97Cr	10	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
TVA 7.35s78A	65	87½	86½	87	+ ½
TVA 7.35s98B	37	87⅛	85½	86½	+ ½
TVA 7.35s98Bc	40	87	86⅛	86⅛	
TVA 7⅛s76	15	100	100	100	
TVA 7s97	53	85½	83⅛	83⅛	⅛
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	163	97	94¼	95½	2½
Texaco 8⅛s05	147	100⅛	100	100¼	⅛
Texaco 7⅛s2001	75	91	89½	89½	1½
Texaco 5⅛s97	43	74	73	74	+ ¼
TexGsTr 3⅛s34	10	97⅛	99⅞	99⅞	
Tex Pac 3⅛s85	12	63½	65	65½	+3½
Texfi cv4⅛s96	10	38	37	38	
ToledEd 13s82	42	107	104¼	107	+2¼
ToledoE 9⅛s2000	32	94½	94½	94½	⅛
Trane cv4s92	25	60	60	60	
TWA 11s85	57	89⅞	87⅛	88	⅛
TWA 10s85	40	89⅛	85⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
TWA 6⅛s78f	97	67	66⅛	66⅛	⅛
TWA cv5s94	225	34½	33	33¼	1
TWA cv4s72	193	27½	26⅛	27	+1
TranFin 10s77	60	103	102	103	
TranFin 7⅛s91	7	78¼	78	78	⅛
Travler 8.70s75	15	95½	94	95½	
TRW 9⅛s2000	5	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
TRW 9s85	62	101¼	100¼	101¼	1½
TucsnG 7.3s02	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	1
TylerCp cv5s73	23	70½	69	69	2
UGI Co 11s90	16	102¼	102	102	⅛
UnCamp 7⅛s96	10	80⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+1¼
UnCarb 8⅛s05	35	98	97⅛	97⅛	⅛
UnCarb 5.3s97	41	71½	71	71	
UnComm 7⅛s97	5	70	70	70	
UnCorp cv7s89	15	82⅛	82	82	1⅛
UnCorp cv6s88	13	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	⅛
UnElec 10⅛s05	47	101	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
Un OCal 8⅞s85	124	100	99½	100	+ ⅛
UnOCal 8⅛s32	79	101½	100	100	⅛
Un OCal 8⅛s76	158	101⅛	100	101⅛	⅛
UnOCal 4⅛s86	16	77	74⅛	74⅛	+2
UPacCp 8.6s83	63	101	100½	100½	⅛
UPacC cv4⅛s99	73	118	115	115½	1½
Un Pac 8⅛s85	35	102½	102	102	+1
Un Pac 7.20s75	24	99⅛	99½	99½	⅛
Un Pac 2⅞s76	3	97 5-16	97 5-16	97 5-16	+1-32
Un Pac 2⅞s91	13	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	1¼
Uniroy cv5⅛s96	142	59½	57½	57¼	
UnAirL cv5s91	5	66	66	65	1
U AirL cv4⅛s92	60	49¼	48	48	½
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	118	62	58½	60	+1
Un Brnd 6⅛s88	61	53	49¼	50	
U Bran cv5⅛s94	150	40½	38½	38⅛	1
UnGas Co 5s80	1	87	87	87	+1¼
UnGasP 10⅛s00	5	92	92	92	4
UnGasP 8⅛s39	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
UnGasP 5⅛s80	2	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	⅛
UnGasP 5⅛s80	2	79	79	79	+2⅛
UnGasP 5s79	4	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
UJerBk 7.95s79	13	95½	95½	95½	
UnMrch 9⅛s95	3	88¼	88¼	88¼	
UnMrch cv4s90	89	51	49	50	1¼
U Nucir cv5s88	97	69½	67½	65⅛	3⅛
US Hm cv5⅛s96	67	47	45⅛	46	1
US Ind 7⅛s97	31	65	64⅛	65	+ ⅛
US Lease 7.55s	10	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
US NBOr 6⅛s80	10	91⅛	91¼	91	¼
US Plywd 8s96	5	83	82	82	1
US Rlt cv5⅛s89	5	44	44	44	
US Steel 4⅛s96	183	64½	63¼	63¼	1
US Steel 4⅛s86	42	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	1½
US Steel 4s83	32	76½	76⅛	76½	⅛
UnTec 9⅛s2030	5	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	1¼
UnTech 9s55	43	102½	101½	102½	+1
UnTec cv5⅛s91	100	81½	77½	81	½
UnTec cv4⅛s92	264	73½	67½	69½	2½
UnTele 7⅛s2000	10	102	102	102	2½
UnitUtil cv5s93	21	66½	65	66½	+1½
Upjohn 8⅛s85	21	99½	99	99½	+ ⅛
UtahPL 10⅛s83	7	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	⅛
UV Ind cv5⅛s93	60	70	69	70	
UV Ind 5⅛s85	15	53½	52	52	1½
Vendo cv4⅛s80	8	79	78	78	
VerYNuc 9⅛s98	27	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
VerYNuc 8⅛s78	4	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	1⅛
VaEIP cv3⅛s36	45	58	57½	57½	½
VaE Pw 3⅛s81	10	73⅛	71	71	
VirgRy Inc6s?8	9	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
VulcM 10⅛s2000	11	102	102	102	
Virg Ry 3s95	5	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	⅛
Wabash 7⅛s77	45	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	1
Wag El 6⅛s36	3	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+1½
WalMt cv6⅛s75	51	115½	112	113	1⅛
Walgrn cv5⅛s91	1	65½	65½	65½	¼
WallM cv6⅛s91	47	69¼	69	69	½
WarnL 8⅛s2000	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
WarnL 8.30s85	27	101⅛	101½	101⅛	⅛
WoanU cv5⅛s93	17	51½	51½	51½	1
Wean 5⅛s93n	17	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
viWSht 4s2361f	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	⅛
viWShr 4s2361r	4	12⅛	11	11	
WnAccep 9⅛s79	1	103	103	103	
WnArL cv5⅛s93	22	77⅛	75⅛	75⅛	2⅛
Wn Elec 8⅛s95	23	98	97	97	
Wn Elec 7⅛s96	15	90	89⅛	90	1
WU Cp 10⅛s97	149	77⅛	76⅛	77	+1
WU Cp cv5⅛s97	140	44	43½	44	+ ½
WnUnT 8.45s96	35	70½	70	70	1
WnUnT 8.10s78	74	68⅛	68	68⅛	+ ⅛
WnUnT 7.90s97	25	67¼	65⅛	65⅛	⅛
WnUnTel 6⅛s79	15	62⅛	62	62	⅛
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	10	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
WnUn Tel 5s92	47	51	50	50	2
WestgCr 8⅛s91	11	85½	80	80	½
WestgCr 7.65s97	10	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	2¼
WestgCr 7.2s78	32	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	¼
WestgEl 8⅛s95	141	94	91	92	½
Weyrhsr 8.7s04	34	100	100	100	
Weyrh 8⅛s2000	15	97½	97	97	½
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	55	101	100½	100½	+ ½
Weyrhsr 8s85	61	98⅛	98	98	⅛
Weyerh 7.65s74	15	92	91	92	1
Weyerh 5.20s91	5	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
WhltCn cv5⅛s92	135	91	88½	90	1½
WhitM cv5⅛s93	13	52	51⅛	52	+ ½
Whitkr 10s88	21	77	76	77	
Whltkr cv4⅛s88	5	47	47	47	+ ½
Wickes cv9s99	5	87½	87½	87½	½
Wickes Cp 6s92	24	55	65	55	+5
Wickes cv5⅛s94	27	56	55	56	
WillRs cv5⅛s94	10	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	⅛
WillRs cv5⅛s92	13	67	65⅛	65⅛	½
WmsCos 11s81	317	102⅛	102½	102⅛	½
WmsCos 10⅛s93	120	103	101⅛	102	
Wis Cen 4s2004	3	45	45	45	⅛
WiscTel 8s14	20	90	88⅛	90	+1½
WiscTel 7⅛s07	6	83	83	83	+2
Witco cv4⅛s93	110	62	61½	61½	½
Woolwrth 9s99	54	91	90⅛	90½	½
Woolwth 7⅛s96	11	79	79⅛	79	+ ½
Womet cv5⅛s94	38	81	80½	80½	
Wyly cv7⅛s95	190	40	37	37½	⅛
Xerox 8⅛s99	23	97½	96⅛	96½	+ ⅛
Xerox 8.2s32	128	100¼	99½	99⅛	½
Xerox cv6s95	332	100	95½	97½	+ ⅛
YngSh 10⅛s2000	35	97	96⅛	97	+ ⅛
Zapata cv4⅛s88	12	72	70	71	1
Zapat cv4⅛s88B	3	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	4½
Zapat cv4⅛s88C	23	71⅛	69⅛	70⅛	4⅛
ZapatOff 8⅛s95	5	98	93	98	
ZapatOff 7⅛s85	10	98	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
Zayre cv5⅛s94	11	47½	46¼	47	
Zurn cv5⅛s94	40	66	65	65	1½

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account — DM Basis

St. Africa 8½-82	98	99½
Australia 8-86	101	102½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	90	92
Cavado 7-80	88	90 Ind.
Centrest 8¼-85	103½	105
CCA 6½-80	99½	101
CA 7-84	98½	100
CCA 8-86	99	100½
CECA 8¾-86	92½	93½
EFE 6½-86	82	83½
EFE 7¼-78	102	103½
EFE 8¼-79	103	104½
Communautés Urb 8-86	100	101½
Credit Nat. 8-86	100	101½
DOF 6¾-77	93	95 Ind.
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	100	101½
D.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	97	98½
Escom 7-78	99	101
Escom 8¼-86	93½	95
Escom 9¼-90	105	107
Fomento 6½-78	91	93 Ind.
Greater 8¾-84	92½	94
Ismatran 6-78	97	98½
Manitoba 7-89	97	98½
Manitoba 9-82	105	107
Nancy 8-86	102½	104
Norges Kommun. 7¾-86	99	Bid
North Scot. 8-84	98½	100
Nedernes 6-80	100	101½
Need 6¾-83	94	95½
Nacor 4 6¾-77	93	95 Ind.
O.D.R. 8-86	99½	101
NCP 7¾-86	98½	100
Patney 7-84	92	94
S.C.C. 10-79	103	104
Spel 9½-85	102	103
Bass 7-91	69	71 Ind.
Sp. City 10-79	104	105
Jap Tel 9½-85	101½	102½
T.L.B. 9¾-83	101	102
Ireland 8½-88	92½	93½
Iceland 10-84	103¼	104¼
Ismatran 9¾-85	100	101
B. Oil Ind 8-88	93	94
Krisa 8¾-89	78	80 Ind.
Pechiney 8¾-89	94½	95½
Routroute 8-89	99¾	100¼
Oslo 8½-92	96½	97½
Oslo 10-81 (FL)	103¼	104¼
Ireland 9¼-82 (BF)	100½	101½
Ireland 9¾-84 (BF)	108½	101½
S D.R. 9-87	101¼	102¼

Deutsche Marks (Average price)

Australia 7-72/87	88¼
Copenhagen 6½-87	75¼
Courtaulds 7¾-87	79¾
Courtaulds 6½-87	71
Daimler 8-85	101¾
Dec. Council 7¾-86	84½
ESCOM 6½-87	70
Eurofima 6¼-87	85½
EIB 7¾-83	93¾
Finland 7-82	82¼
Hammersley 6¾-87	71¼
ID 6¾-87	81
T 6½-92	72¾
HD 6¾-87	82
LM 8½-85	97½

New Zealand 7-87	88¼	
Ontario Hydro 6¼-87	85	
Ontario Hydro 7¼-86	97½	
Philip Morris 6¾-87	80¼	
Quebec 6½-87	84¼	
Quebec Hydro 6¾-87	84¼	
Saab 7¾-86	90¼	
Tenneco 7¾-86	91¼	
Worldbank 6½-83	88	
Worldbank 6¾-87	86.50	

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	81	83
CECA 8-85	96½	98
ENEL 7½-86	82	84
Eurofima 7¾-81	97	99
Interfrigo 7½-86	88	90

* For trading in DM.

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-81	92	93
BASF 7½-87	79	80
CNT 7½-84	84½	85½
EIB 7¾-81	88½	89½
Gervais 8-87	67	69
New Zeal. 7½-87	76½	77½
Oslo 7¾-87	75½	76½
Petrol BP 7-80	91	92½
Quebec 7½-87	78	79
Renault 7¼-87	75	77
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	99½	100½
Roussel 7-79	94	95½
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	94½	95½
World Bank 7½-87	75	76

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	103	104
AMRO 8½-79	102½	103½
Arbed 6¼-80	92	93
BP 6-79	92¾	93¾
Cons Foods 6½-80	94½	95½
Eurofima 6¾-79	96	97
EIB 9½-79	92	93
Govett 6½-79	96½	97½
Holl Inns 6½-79	92½	93½
KLM 6-79	93¼	94¼
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	103	104
New Zealand 6¾-79	94	95
Philips 5-79	95½	96½
Sperry 6½-79	96	97
St. Brands 6¾-79	95½	96½

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	77	79
EIB 7-85	86	88
Burmah 7-88	60	62
Cons Eur. 7-87	79	81
Denmark 6¾-87	76	78
Gr Met. Hot. 6¾-87	47	49
Finland 7-87	78	80
ISE 6½-87	80	82
Oslo 6¾-87	77	79
Reed 6¾-87	60	62
Slater 7¾-87	58	60

Kredietbank Indices

	July 17	July 31
U.A.	92.0	91.8
D.M.	97.2	96.5
ECU	90.8	90.6
F.F.	90.7	90.7
F Lux.	88.0	87.7

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6525	5.6950	103.055*	60.69*	39.86y	—	6.8070*	98.055*	44.41*
Brussels (c)	38.34	82.45	14.931	8.786	5.773*	14.492	—	14.2175	6.43
Frankfurt	2.5680	5.5168	—	58.79*	3.857x	96.94*	6.698*	95.07*	43.10*
London (z)	2.1505	—	5.5225	9.3876	1,420	5.68375	82.425	5.8025	12.8150
Milan	665.90	1429.10	258.90	152.27	—	251.15	17.3375	246.95	111.59
Paris	4.26875	9.38125	169.800*	—	6.5300x	165.015*	11.3887*	182.125*	73.350*
Zurich	Closed								

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9650; Escudo: 26.45; Israeli £: 6.12; Peseta: 58.305; Schilling: 18.15; Sw. krona: 4.2935; Yen: 297.85; Belgian financial franc: 39.90.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
95F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
147F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8. p.m.
RESERV. 359.11.61 AND AGENCIES

LA PETITE CHAISE
30 Rue de Grenelle
222.13.35 (daily). Charming Restaurant founded in 1680. Warm atmosphere. Historic setting. Many delicious choices from the menu. Fr. 22 wines included. Not to miss.

CALAVADOS BAL. 95-38 ELY. 27-28
JOE TURNER – LOS LATINOS
Snack Bar. Candlelight Dinners. Lunch
40 Av. P.-Ier-de-Serbie (c.Hl. George-V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT — Air cond.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 1, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
OccidentPet	479,300	19⅛	17⅞	18⅛	—1⅛
Polaroid	314,900	40⅛	36⅜	36⅜	—2⅛
Texas Inc	762,600	26⅛	25¼	25½	
Searle GD	777,700	17	15¼	15¾	—⅛
Xerox Cp	690,900	62⅛	58⅛	59⅛	—1½
SouthernCo	574,000	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞	—⅛
Natomas	529,560	31⅛	25	26⅛	—4½
MerrillLyn	520,900	20⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
AmTel&Tel	520,000	49⅛	46½	46⅛	
McDonald	473,700	51⅛	46⅛	47½	—2⅛
NatSemicn	470,000	33⅛	34⅛	35½	—2⅛
GenMotors	435,900	52⅛	49⅛	51½	+1⅛
IntTelTel	422,500	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ½
FairchCam	417,000	49⅛	44⅛	44½	—4½
BoiseCascd	401,600	23	21¼	21⅛	—1
Pfizer	398,100	28⅛	26⅛	27	—1⅛
Citicorp	377,600	34⅛	33⅛	34	—⅛
EastKodak	372,000	100⅛	95⅛	95½	—4⅛
GulfOil	370,400	22	21⅛	21½	—⅛
MGIC Inc	366,900	15⅛	12⅛	12⅞	—2⅛

Issues traded 1,903
Advances: 490; declines: 1,200; unchanged: 243.
New highs: 32; new lows: 27.

Volume

Last week	77,566,000 shares
Week ago	98,136,210 shares
Year ago	55,450,000 shares
1975	3,116,851,000 shares
1974	2,000,174,000 shares
1973	2,210,510,000 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 1, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SyntexCorp	236,400	35½	32⅛	33⅞	—2⅛
WestatePet	230,300	10	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅞
ChampHom	181,400	4¼	4	4	—⅛
IntBanknot	176,000	1⅞	1½	1⅞	...
HoustonOil	128,900	25⅛	20⅛	20½	—1⅛
NatPatDv	110,300	13½	11⅛	12¼	—⅞
BrsCott	90,500	20⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
U S Filter	85,900	12⅛	11	11½	—¼
MilgoElect	79,200	20½	17⅛	19	—1
SamboRest	78,700	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	+ ¼

Volume: 3,629,965 shares.
Year to date: 372,069,710 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,185.
Advances: 281, declines: 656; unchanged: 248.
New highs: 27; new lows: 11.

Market Averages

Week Ended Aug. 1, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	831.66	824.26	826.80	+7.59
20 Transp.	161.23	159.29	160.40	—0.52
15 Utils.	79.66	79.24	79.66	—0.45
65 Comb.	252.01	249.70	250.56	—1.93
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	88.83	87.99	87.99	—1.30

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
BankAmerica	41⅛	41⅛
Baystate Corporation	23½	24¼
Cleveland Trust Cp.	41	42
Detroit Bank Corporation	42¼	44¼
Fidelcor Inc.	23¼	24¼
First Md. Bncp	17½	18¼
First Nat. Cinn	24	24¾
Girard Corporation	37¼	38¼
Harris Bank Cp Chic	27	27½
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil	21½	22½
Lincoln First Banks	20¼	21¼
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts	47¼	48½
Nat. City Corporation	29¼	30½
New England Merch. Boston	14¼	15½
Philadelphia Nat. Corp	27⅛	27⅞
Pitts Nat. Corporation	27⅛	27⅞
Prov. Nat. Corporation	21¼	22½
Secur Pac Corporation	17¼	17⅞
Shawmut Ass Boston	20½	22
Sta. Str Bank Boston	26¼	27¼
U S Trust New York	21¼	22¼
Unit. Va. Bankshares	16½	17
Virginia Nat. Bnksh	15	16

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
Aug. 7, 1975	6.27	5.67	5.75
Aug. 14	6.26	5.64	5.72
Aug. 21	6.16	5.68	5.77
Aug. 26	6.13	5.65	5.75
Aug. 29	6.12	5.68	5.78
Sep. 4	6.14	5.72	5.81
Sep. 11	6.12	5.77	5.89
Sep. 18	6.12	5.76	5.86
Sep. 22	6.12	5.74	5.90
Sep. 25	6.10	5.76	5.89
Oct. 2	6.16	5.94	6.08
Oct. 9	6.19	5.95	6.10
Oct. 16	6.20	6.00	6.16
Oct. 21	6.17	5.97	6.13
Oct. 23	6.31	6.17	6.34
Oct. 30	6.35	6.27	6.45
Nov. 6	6.41	6.23	6.42
Nov. 13	6.44	6.26	6.46
Nov. 18	6.44	6.26	6.47
Nov. 20	6.46	6.28	6.46
Nov. 28	6.50	6.36	6.59
Dec. 4	6.56	6.40	6.60
Dec. 11	6.55	6.39	6.07
Dec. 16	6.56	6.38	6.63
Dec. 18	6.58	6.40	6.65
Dec. 26	6.60	6.42	6.68
Jan. 2, 1976	6.60	6.53	6.81
Jan. 8	6.73	6.57	6.81
Jan. 13	6.73	6.55	6.84
Jan. 15	6.76	6.60	6.90
Jan. 22	6.78	6.64	6.95
Jan. 29	6.75	6.57	6.90
Jan. 31	6.82	6.66	6.98
Feb. 10	6.37	6.65	6.06
Mar. 9	6.85	6.67	7.01
Apr. 6	6.89	6.71	7.07
May 4	6.95	6.77	7.15
Jun. 1	6.95	6.77	7.18
Jun. 29	6.94	6.80	7.24
July 27	6.92	6.86	7.23

Foreign Bonds

Austral 8¼s83	60	100	99¼	99⅞	
Austral 8.45s80	7	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Aust 5⅛s82Jan	1	85	85	85	—2
Chile 3s93f	11	85	85	85	+1
Cuba 4½s77f	26	23	21½	21½	—¼
Denmk 5¼s78	2	96	95	96	+ ⅛
EuropC 8¾s79	115	100¾	100	100¾	+ ¼
EurpCS 8¾s83	13	96⅛	95	96⅛	—1⅛
ItalPUt 3s77	3	96½	96½	96½	
JapanDv 8½s80	5	99¼	99¼	99¼	—¼
Japan Dv 6s75	8	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
Japan Dv 6s77	10	99⅝	99½	99½	—½
Japan 5½s80	3	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
viKreu 5s59xf	1	3½	3½	3½	—½
Mexico 10s80	73	102¼	101¼	102	+ ¼
Mexico 8⅛s97	2	77	77	77	+2
Mexico 7s82	1	83½	83½	83½	—½
Mexico 6¾s78	3	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	—3⅛
Mexico 6½s79	1	93	93	93	+3
Nova Scot 9s76	20	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	—⅛
Pol as4½s68f	1	30	30	30	
QuebecPr 8s73	4	99	99	99	—1
SocNChF 9½s80	5	101	101	101	+ ¼

Assessing How Ford Is Playing the Game

(Continued from Page 7.)

latest confrontation. Congress rejected the administration price decontrol plan and passed instead a simple extension of present controls. As the week ended, the nation was left wondering whether another White House veto was coming and what the consequences would be.

Despite the hot and lingering debate over energy, the greatest attack on the President's policies was prompted by his handling of the recession and dealing with sharply rising unemployment.

Slow, Reluctant

Critics contend that the President and his economic hierarchy were too slow to concede the appearance of a serious slump and too reluctant to take strong fiscal and monetary measures to try to reduce unemployment. As recently as December, the President was minimizing the danger of recession while emphasizing the fight against inflation—and then in January took his "179-degree turn," as his press secretary jokingly put it, endorsing the big tax cut and some other measures.

An observer noted a point that can be made—without too much controversy—about the Ford presidency so far: He has indeed lifted the nation out of its distracted meandering in the wake of Watergate and brought its attention, full-gaze, to the major problems of the nation and the world.

While some analysts have faulted the accomplishments of the President's innovative "economic summit" conference held shortly after he took office, many would agree that it served a highly useful purpose in riveting public attention to economic problems and their ramifications, particularly the federal budget.

The basic error of the economic conference was that it focused on the wrong subject—inflation—at a time when the real problem was the developing recession and skyrocketing unemployment. But the President could hardly be faulted for that; his own advisers and the overwhelming majority of the experts of all persuasions brought to the meetings generally lacked that perception as well.

A few tried to sound the warning but their views received scant attention. And the President, in fact, recommended a 5-per-cent tax increase in October when a deep recession was developing—certainly the wrong medicine then.

To his credit, the President's supporters maintain, is the strategy he followed in coping with the recession as its seriousness emerged. He was not stampeded into excessive federal spending or other actions to force recovery. As a result, they say, the recession has ended, as predicted, and a great deal of inflation has been wrung out of the economy, with interest rates down sharply from their historic two-figure peaks.

In the process, the President's champions maintain, a healthier U.S. economy is emerging. They say that consumer and business confidence has been rebuilt, the financial system has been strengthened, the capital markets have improved, the nation's foreign trade has prospered, and the dollar (at a 17-month high) has regained its status as the leading international currency. At the same time, the United States has been recovering at least some of its lost prestige abroad, the President's backers contend.

The road back to full recovery from the recession, however, is still long and arduous. With about 8 million persons unemployed (8.4 per cent of the labor force last month), industrial production down almost 14 per cent and the nation's real gross product off about 8 per cent after the 20-month slump, it will be some time next year before the country returns to its late-1973 level.

And high-level inflation is still a grave threat. Although the rate had been cut in half this year, there has been a recent upturn in the general price level and it seems likely to move higher as economic activity expands. The federal deficit is also proceeding at a faster pace than desired or expected.

Thus, the United States is embarking on a cyclical recovery with hard-core inflation at a level (6 or 7 per cent annually) that is extremely high by historical standards and threatening to move strongly ahead again. The recent big grain deal with the Soviet Union is already beginning to stir criticism and may further complicate the inflation picture in this country.

The man called from the bullpen to try to stabilize the game that former President Nixon left in a mess seems to be gaining confidence and strength after some rocky innings. But it will take a lot more fortitude on his part, better cooperation with Congress and a great deal of good luck in many areas to really get the country back on a sound footing again.

How he fares in the next 12 months will have a great bearing on the outcome of next year's election—a fact that is certainly not lost on either Mr. Ford or his opposition.

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)

notes. The coupon is expected to be 9 1/4 per cent, but an issue price probably below par will lift the yield.

The Canadian-dollar issue is for Transamerica Financial Corp. of Canada. The $15 million is guaranteed by Transamerica Financial Corp. of the United States, itself a subsidiary of the parent Transamerica Corp.

These six-year notes, which have been rated single-A by Standard & Poor's, are expected to carry a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent. The borrower is said to need Canadian funds and believes it can raise them more cheaply here than in Canada.

Roynat, whose $15-million (Canadian) loan was priced last week at 99 3/4 with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent, was quoted in subsequent trading at 99 bid, a yield of 9.76 per cent compared with the 9.57-per-cent yield at the time of offering.

Bankers insist, and the flow of issues would seem to verify, that there is a limited but reasonable demand for Canadian-dollar paper. The main attraction is currency diversification tied to the fact that the Canadian money tends to follow the U.S. dollar rather closely.

One theory explaining the recent flurry of Canadian-dollar issues is that the Canadian dollar is currently worth 97 U.S. cents, a level that is unduly cheap. Therefore, this theory continues, the Canadian currency should or could gain on the U.S. dollar, which itself is still rising on foreign-exchange markets. In other words, two ways to win for the price of one investment.

Co-Managers

Aside from the two U.S. co-managers, the choice of the three European co-managers probably gives the best indication of who is buying Canadian dollars. The Europeans are Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Deutsche Bank and Swiss Bank Corp.

The week's performance in the secondary market left most commentators calling attention to the need for a breather in the new-issue market and time to digest the backlog. With most senior dealers on vacation and with trading very light, most analysts were tying the decline in secondary-market prices to marking down by dealers in response to the early-week increase in short-term Eurodollar rates.

"There's no retail business," said one analyst, and prices just naturally "tend to drift."

The deutsche-mark sector of the bond market continued to show weakness. The last of the new issues before the official monthlong hiatus was marketed for Alusuisse. The 100-million-DM, eight-year loan was priced at 99 1/4 with a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent—yielding 8.39 per cent. By the end of the week, it was quoted at 97 3/4-98 1/2, a yield of 8.65 at the bid price.

Prices in the secondary market were weak throughout the week, although dealers said they espied some hardening on Friday. The hope is that the monthlong closedown will aid in absorbing the excess of DM paper and help lift prices.

However, there are a number of pessimists in the market who believe that it will take longer than one month and the feeling is the closedown could be extended for several months.

While this view may be too gloomy, even the optimists say that the monthly volume of new issues will be sharply reduced when the market reopens.

Activity in the syndicated bank-loan market is beginning to pick up as more and more U.S. banks find their loan-to-capital ratio easing and enabling them to make new commitments.

The current focus of attention is the expected attempt by Britain to put together a rather large loan. The sticking point will be the cost. The British are very eager to be seen borrowing at what are recognized as "prime" conditions.

A possibility is that the British will use the bank loan as a sort of seal of approval in wooing investors to buy bonds issued by various state entities.

Bankers guess the syndicated loan could be done with some arm twisting.

Market Indicators
International Issues
(long term)
July 30: 8.95 %; July 23: 8.92 %.
Industrials
(medium term)
July 30: 8.03 %; July 23: 7.85 %.
(long term)
July 30: 9.03 %; July 23: 8.95 %.

Market Turnover

	Aug. 1	July 25
Cedel	$219.5 mil.	$357.3 mil.
Euroclear	$296.4 mil.	$269.8 mil.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF
INSILCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.Y.
Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the rate of interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 11 on Friday, January 30, 1976 to be nine and one-eighth per cent (9⅛%) per annum.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company.
OF NEW YORK, *Fiscal Agent*

DATED: August 1, 1975

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY
(Magyar Nemzeti Bank)
U.S. $ 60,000,000
9.25 % Notes Due 1983
Managed by:
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)
الشركة الكويتية للاستثمار (ش.م.ك)

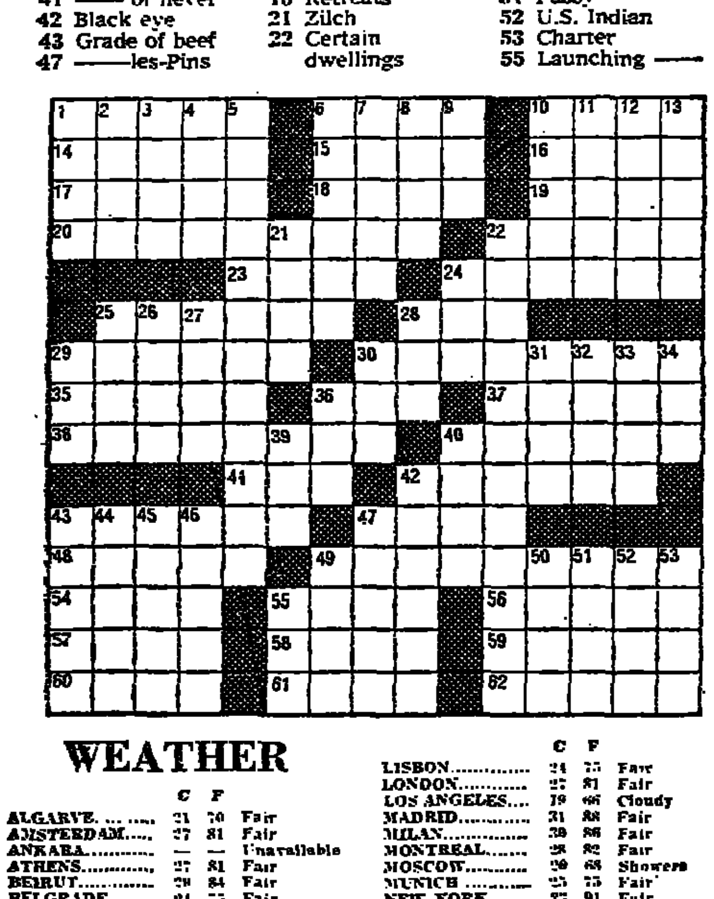
CROSSWORD
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Pivotal
5 Land unit
10 Rip of films
14 Shade of blue
15 Escoffier, e.g.
16 Nautical position
17 Prospector's stakeout
18 Soft cries
19 Prime or spare
20 Forte of the 10-o'clock scholar
22 "Thou shalt not —— thy. . ."
23 Tapir's feature
24 Shepheard's, etc.
25 Liner accommodations
28 Zoo accommodation
29 Study
30 Garden timers
35 Money, in Paris
36 Dandy
37 —— of the Garter
38 Focused
40 Astounds
41 —— or never
42 Black eye
43 Grade of beef
47 ——les-Pins
48 Lena
49 Clerical title
54 Cruising
55 Took care of the tab
56 Act in concert
57 O'Casey
58 Tolstoi heroine
59 City in Georgia
60 Have it —— (succeed)
61 Importer's concern
62 Sue, e.g.

DOWN

1 Agreement
2 Pot
3 Tale-teller
4 Etcher's need
5 Class-reunion staple
6 Entrance
7 Picked
8 Former cars
9 Letters
10 Mystic card
11 Branch or oil
12 Balk at
13 Retreats
21 Zilch
22 Certain dwellings
24 Pecking-order member
25 Part of a bird's bill
26 Galway island
27 Move to advance a runner
28 "Since Hector was a ——"
29 Enlisted man: Abbr.
30 Turf
31 Oil country
32 Cutting tool
33 Oblique look
34 Class members: Abbr.
36 "—— are chosen"
39 Richard ——
40 Exclamations
42 Kind of driver or painter
43 Gorge
44 Biblical prophet
45 Companion of Artemis
46 Senseless
47 Clip ——
49 Hindu god
50 Torment
51 Fussy
52 U.S. Indian
53 Charter
55 Launching ——



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair
AMSTERDAM	27	81	Fair
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	27	81	Fair
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair
BELGRADE	24	75	Fair
BERLIN	25	77	Fair
BRUSSELS	28	82	Fair
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	31	88	Fair
DUBLIN	21	75	Fair
EDINBURGH	25	77	Fair
FLORENCE	34	93	Fair
FRANKFURT	29	84	Fair
GENEVA	27	81	Fair
HELSINKI	25	77	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Fair
LISBON	24	75	Fair
LONDON	27	81	Fair
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy
MADRID	31	88	Fair
MILAN	30	86	Fair
MONTREAL	28	82	Fair
MOSCOW	20	68	Showers
MUNICH	25	75	Fair
NEW YORK	33	91	Fair
NICE	29	84	Fair
OSLO	27	81	Cloudy
PARIS	32	90	Fair
PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
ROME	30	86	Fair
SOFIA	20	68	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	27	81	Cloudy
TEHRAN	36	97	Fair
TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
TUNIS	34	93	Fair
VENICE	28	82	Fair
VIENNA	23	75	Fair
WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	31	88	Fair
ZURICH	27	81	Fair

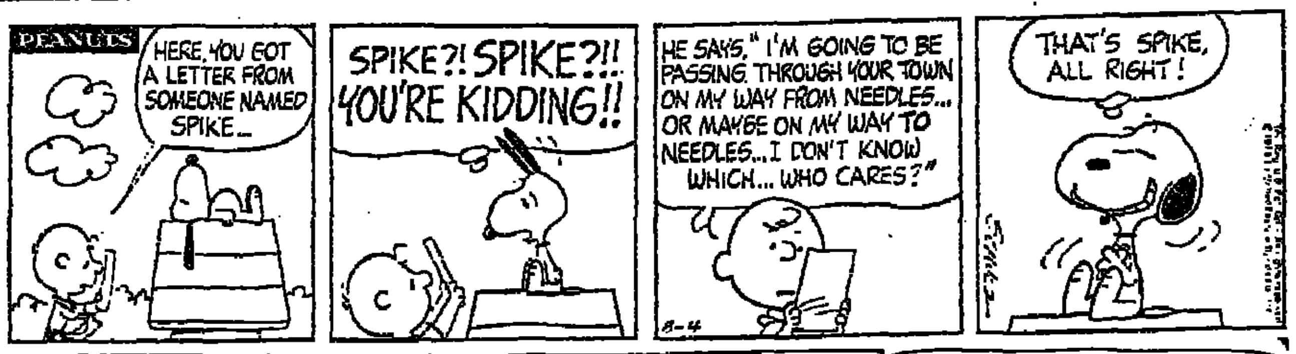
Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Aug. 1, 1975

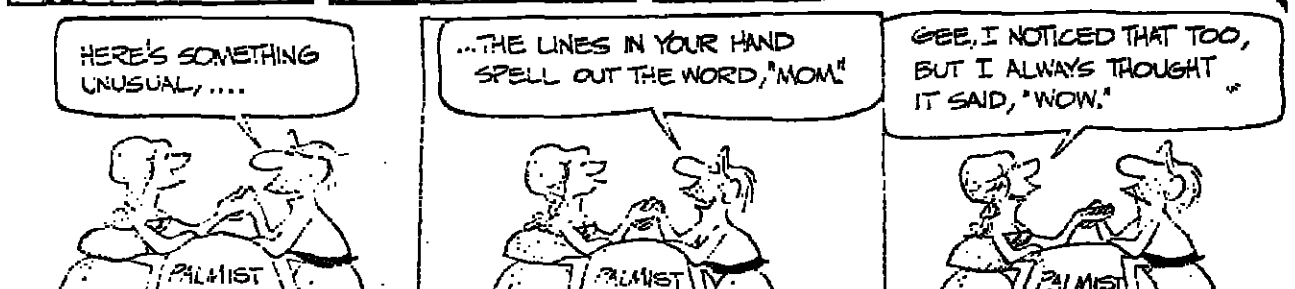
NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	4.17	4.26
Adm Grt	3.49	3.62
Adm Inc	3.22	3.53
Adm Ins	6.44	7.06
Advisrs	3.39	3.71
Aetna F	6.69	7.31
Aetna Shr	11.62	12.70
Afuture F	7.63	N.L.
AllAm Fd	39	
Allstate	9.20	9.89
Alpha	9.49	N.L.
Am Birth	10.25	11.26
Am Eqity	unavail	
Amer Express:		
Capit	5.72	6.25
Incme	7.72	8.44
Invest	6.80	7.43
Specl	5.59	6.11
Stock	6.27	6.85
American Funds:		
Amcp	4.44	4.85
A Mutl	7.80	8.52
Bond F	13.98	15.28
Grwth	4.05	4.43
Incom	12.99	14.20
ICA	11.87	12.97
N Pers	14.55	15.90
Wa Mut	11.28	12.33
Am Grth	4.38	4.79
Am Insln	4.35	4.77
Am Invs	4.60	N.L.
Amw Gth	2.13	2.33
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	6.26	5.85
Incme	6.29	5.85
Resrv	10.04	11.09
Spect F	4.16	4.56
Fd Inv	6.22	6.82
Wash N	9.14	10.02
Audax Fd	6.96	7.61
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.26	4.63
Fnd B	6.54	7.11
Stock	5.62	6.15
BLC Grth	9.35	10.21
Babson	9.25	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	5.23	
Bayrk Gr	4.36	
Beacn Hil	7.81	N.L.
Beacn In	8.82	N.L.
Berger Group:		
Flemg	7.14	
100 Fd	6.89	N.L.
101 Fd	7.08	N.L.
Berk Cap	6.51	7.11
Bondstk	3.99	4.36
Bost Fdn	3.51	3.83
Brwn Fd	2.58	3.07
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.25	12.34
Candn	8.98	9.81
Divid	2.82	3.09
NatW S	8.70	9.51
NY Vnt	9.77	10.68
CG Fund	8.81	9.52
CG Incm	7.84	8.48
Cap Pres	[illegible]	N.L.
Centry Sh	9.11	9.96
Chall Inv	6.63	9.47
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.07	1.19
Balan	8.42	9.20
Bond	7.96	8.72
Eq Grt	6.05	6.64
Eq Pro	unavail	
Fd Am	5.97	6.52
Grwth	3.95	4.32
Incom	5.92	6.47
Prov	3.35	3.66
Specl	1.45	1.59
Vent	8.02	8.76
Chart Fd	10.40	11.40
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.34	6.93
Frt Cap	3.87	4.23
Shrhld	6.35	6.94
Specl	5.13	5.61
Chemicl	7.90	8.63
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	5.37	5.88
Knic G	5.49	6.00
Liby Fd	3.77	4.12
Man Fd	2.71	
Schust	6.13	6.70
Colonial:		
Convrt	8.22	8.99
Equty	2.33	2.55
Fund	8.86	9.68
Growth	4.69	5.13
Incom	9.05	6.80
Vent	2.12	2.32
Colu Grth	12.03	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.88	.95
Cwlt C	1.21	1.41
Comp Gr	4.96	5.42
Comp Ca	2.75	3.01
Comp Sh	unavail	
Comp Fd	unavail	
Concord	8.57	N.L.
Cont Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conste G	2.20	N.L.
Cont Mut	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ctry Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]
Devge Fd	6.15	N.L.
deVegh	28.85	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.40	10.27
Delaw	9.03	9.87
Delta	4.01	4.38
Dir Cap	3.74	4.10
Dodg Cox	13.86	N.L.
Drex Bur	8.64	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.27	11.25
Equit	3.82	4.08
Levge	13.19	14.45
Liqu As	9.98	N.L.
Spl Inc	6.45	
Third C	10.44	11.44
E&E Fd	2.87	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.36	8.04
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.81	8.54
Grwth	8.65	9.45
Incom	5.30	5.79
Specl	5.47	5.78
Stock	8.74	9.55
EDIE Spl	16.97	N.L.
Egret Fd	9.86	10.72
Elfun Tl	12.87	
Energy	12.20	N.L.
Fairfld	unavail	
Farm Bu	7.42	N.L.
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.08	8.20
Empir	17.56	
Four E	16.29	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.17	8.93
Capit	8.13	8.89
Contfd	10.01	N.L.
Conv	7.19	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	7.16	
Essex	7.36	
Evrst	11.25	
Fidel	13.52	14.78
Puritn	9.16	10.01
Salem	3.70	4.04
Trend	18.81	20.56
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.00	N.L.
Indust	3.61	N.L.
Incom	6.20	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.90	11.97
Fst Investors:		
Discv	4.69	5.14
Grwth	6.17	6.76
Incom	7.19	7.88
Stock	6.63	7.27
Fst Mlt A	7.35	N.L.
Forty Fr	10.81	N.L.
Fnd Gth	3.64	3.93
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.55	4.97
Incom	10.35	11.31
Mutal	8.06	8.81
Specl	8.35	9.13
Foursq	7.39	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.13	6.72
Grwth	5.43	5.95
Utils	3.76	4.13
Incom	1.65	1.81
US Gov	9.28	10.19
Capit	5.42	5.94
Equit	3.22	3.54
Frkln Lfe	8.92	9.64
FdF Dep	7.66	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	7.77	8.45
Impac	6.63	7.25
Ind Trd	9.74	10.64
Pilot	7.48	8.17
GE S & S	25.45	
Gen Sec	6.95	N.L.
Grth Ind	16.04	N.L.
Guard M	22.87	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.71	4.06
Grwth	5.49	6.00
Incom	6.77	7.40
Hart Gth	9.39	N.L.
Hart Lev	6.69	N.L.
Harvest	9.35	N.L.
Hedge	5.86	
Heritge	1.22	
Hor Man	15.31	16.55
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.75	5.19
Incom	3.78	4.13
Trus Sh	12.59	13.75
Trus Un	3.40	
Imp Cap	7.33	8.01
Imp Gth	6.31	6.90
Inc Bost	5.37	5.88
Industry	2.67	
INTGN	7.66	8.28
Int Invst	16.56	18.15
Inver Gth	7.09	N.L.
Inv Guid	6.72	N.L.
Inv Indic	1.76	N.L.
Inves Bos	9.31	10.17
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.76	7.58
Chait S	4.66	5.11
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.39	5.59
IDS Grt	1.50	
IDS Ndi	4.40	4.79
Mut	8.03	8.77
Prog	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Select	[illegible]	[illegible]
Var P	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inv Resh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Istel	20.62	21.46
Ivy	5.89	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.32	9.04
Janus F	14.86	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	18.00	19.57
Grwth	5.73	6.23
Signat	7.31	7.95
Johnstn	19.24	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.75	4.11
Cus B1	16.75	17.52
Cus B2	17.31	18.98
Cus B4	unavail	
Cus K1	6.49	7.10
Cus K2	4.96	5.44
Cus S1	17.27	18.93
Cus S2	8.38	9.19
Cus S3	7.21	7.90
Cus S4	3.03	3.32
Polar	3.06	3.37
Land Gth	6.59	7.20
LD EdieC	12.57	13.44
LD EdieP	1.00	1.31
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.09	14.43
Lex Gr	6.04	6.60
Lex Inc	9.97	10.90
Lex Rh	12.44	13.60
Life Ins	5.59	6.11
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	5.54	6.05
Sel Am	6.25	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.96	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.61	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	9.66	N.L.
Mut	12.17	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Afflitd	6.88	7.52
A Bus	2.83	3.06
Bnd Db	9.42	10.30
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.31	10.17
Incom	8.38	9.16
US Gov	9.81	10.72
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	6.73	7.39
Indep	6.69	7.33
Mass	9.47	10.38
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.55	10.30
MIG	9.26	9.98
MID	11.99	12.93
MFD	10.84	11.69
MCD	11.35	12.24
Mates	1.42	N.L.
Mathers	9.64	N.L.
Mid AM	4.46	4.87
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	8.93	9.73
MSB Fd	15.03	N.L.
Mut Ben	8.12	8.87
MIF Fd	7.29	7.88
MIF Gth	3.32	3.59
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.24	11.41
Grwth	4.06	4.47
Incom	7.95	8.64
Mut Shrs	20.60	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.73	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.60	
Natl Ind	6.84	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	unavail	
Bond	unavail	
Divid	unavail	
Grwth	unavail	
Pf Stk	unavail	
Incom	unavail	
NE Life Fund		
Equit	13.93	15.20
Grwth	7.98	8.67
Incom	13.11	14.25
Side	12.74	13.85
Neuw Fd	7.47	N.L.
New Wld	10.31	11.27
Newton	10.42	11.39
Nichls Fd	12.13	N.L.
Noreast	13.47	N.L.
Omega	7.41	7.50
One Wms	13.55	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.82	6.36
Incom	7.09	7.75
AIM	8.10	8.85
Time	5.42	5.92
OTC Sec	10.10	10.98
Param M	6.56	7.17
Partner	7.59	N.L.
Paul Rvr	5.12	5.60
Penn Sq	6.75	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.31	N.L.
Phila	6.29	6.87
Phoe Cap	7.58	8.28
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	11.44	11.95
Pilg Fd	6.64	7.26
Mag C	2.84	N.L.
Mag In	7.95	8.69
Pine St	9.78	N.L.
Pioneer Fund		
Fund	11.28	12.33
II	10.44	11.41
Plan Inv	10.20	11.09
Plgrth	9.89	10.51
[illegible]	6.22	6.80
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.91	N.L.
Incom	[illegible]	N.L.
N Era	[illegible]	N.L.
N Horiz	6.71	N.L.
Pro Fund	[illegible]	N.L.
Prov Gth	6.71	[illegible]
Pru SIP	8.38	9.15
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.67	10.57
Equit	8.73	9.54
Georg	11.81	12.91
Grwth	9.27	10.13
Incom	7.07	7.73
Invest	7.09	7.75
Vista	9.15	10.00
Voyag	9.97	10.90
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.57	5.00
Safec Eqt	7.25	7.92
Safec Gth	5.81	6.35
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	12.25	N.L.
Specl	20.45	N.L.
Balan	13.11	N.L.
Com St	8.15	N.L.
Man Rs	10.01	N.L.
Sod Levr	4.44	4.87
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.14	3.44
Invest	5.79	6.35
Ultra	6.81	7.46
Sent Gth	8.15	8.86
Sentry F	11.44	12.42
Shareholders Gp:		
Entrp	4.85	5.28
Flet Fd	unavail	
Harbr	unavail	
Legal	6.023	6.57
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	15.05	16.45
Incom	15.69	17.15
Invest	7.67	8.40
Sherm D	15.08	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.58	7.19
Invest	8.95	9.75
Trust	6.82	7.46
Vent	8.11	8.85
SB Eqty	8.90	N.L.
SB I&Gr	9.34	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.39	10.89
Sw Invs	6.48	7.01
Swin Gt	4.48	4.84
Sover Inv	10.15	11.09
Spectra F	3.82	F.L.
S&P IntD	5.41	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.76	4.11
Div Fd	4.19	4.59
Prog F	3.63	3.97
StFrm Gt	4.51	N.L.
S Frm In	8.09	N.L.
State St	37.37	37.90
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.46	N.L.
Asso F	.95	N.L.
Invest	1.06	N.L.
Ocean	6.43	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	16.66	N.L.
Cap O	7.57	N.L.
Stock	11.64	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.71	6.24
Incom	7.91	8.64
Kemp	10.34	11.00
Sumit	7.94	8.68
Tech	6.19	6.77
Survey F	8.36	9.14
Temp Gt	8.06	8.83
Temp Inv	1.00	N.L.
Trns Cap	6.95	7.55
Trav Eq	9.06	9.93
TwnC Gr	2.65	N.L.
TwnC Inc	4.48	N.L.
USAA Gt	7.68	N.L.
US GovSe	9.32	9.46
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.53	3.86
Balan	7.04	7.70
ComSt	10.53	11.54
Unif Mut	7.00	7.63
Unifund	7.69	8.40
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.93	12.65
Nat Inv	6.35	6.61
U Cap	8.82	9.64
Union	11.10	12.13
United Funds:		
Accm	5.70	6.25
Bond	6.65	7.22
Con Gr	8.32	9.12
Con Inc	7.91	8.65
Incom	9.79	10.73
Scien	5.55	6.08
Vang	4.72	5.17
Unit Svcs	4.28	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.55	6.07
Incom	4.16	4.55
Lev Grt	6.36	6.95
Spl Sit	3.02	3.30
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.04	6.60
Comm	5.75	6.28
Specl	6.26	6.84
Vand Gth	2.38	N.L.
Vand Inc	2.66	N.L.
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	17.77	19.42
Ivest	7.19	7.84
Morg	9.40	10.32
Trust	8.87	9.62
Welsl	10.57	11.49
Welltn	9.04	9.23
West B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsr	7.64	8.35
Var In P	3.01	3.27
Viking	4.50	N.L.
Wall St G	3.46	3.94
[illegible]	5.83	N.L.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	6.53	[illegible]
Wisc Fd	4.52	4.95
Ziegler	8.77	9.58

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE — *that scrambled word game* by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

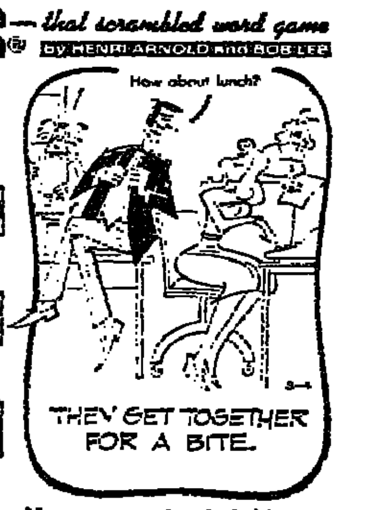
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EGBIE

HESEP

TAUMUN

DETUIL



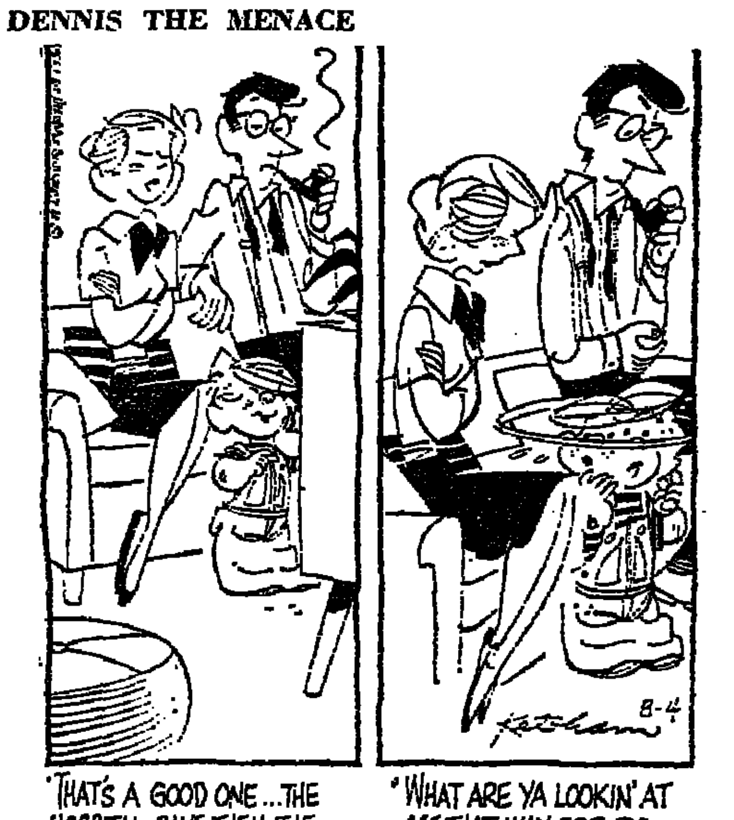
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: TRILL GIVEN SINGLE FORGOT
Answer: *Guidance drivers need*—STEERING

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THAT'S A GOOD ONE ...THE HOSPITAL GAVE THEM THE WRONG KID."

"WHAT ARE YA LOOKIN' AT *ME* THAT WAY FOR ?"

BOOKS

THE UNCROWNED QUEEN OF IREL

The Life of "Kitty" O'Shea

By Joyce Marlow. Illustrated. Saturday Review E. P. Dutton. 334 pp. $13.95.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

EIGHTY-FIVE years ago no newspaper reader would have had any difficulty identifying Katharine O'Shea or Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish nationalist leader who jolted her into notoriety when he was named co-respondent in her husband's suit for divorce. The scandal shook English and Irish politics and reverberated strongly among Irish-Americans, for the revelation of Parnell's 10-year relationship with Mrs. O'Shea effectively shattered his leadership of the Home Rule movement and the cause of Irish unity. Now the scandal is a remote memory, interred as a long-past chapter in the turbulent history of Ireland. Its revival by Joyce Marlow is a brilliant tour de force that is a biography of Mrs. O'Shea, a recital of the scandal and a superb portrait of upper-middle-class life in Victorian England.

On still another level, Mrs. Marlow has written a fetchingly irresistible love story that began one summer day in 1880 when Katharine O'Shea and Parnell first met and a rose slipped from her bodice. Parnell retrieved it, put it in his button hole and, when it had withered, put it in an envelope. The dried, faded flower was buried with him 11 years later.

She was 35, he 34, when they met. Katharine was the daughter of a Church of England vicar, and the family was well off (although not wealthy) and well-connected (one of its sons became Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood). The household was lively and intellectual, and it provided Katharine's education.

When she was married at 22, it was to the dashing Capt. William O'Shea, Irish and Catholic and a ne'er-do-well who developed into a first-class blackguard. Their marriage was the quintessence of Victorianism, save for the captain's inability to find a steady job. Mrs. O'Shea bore her husband four children and lived for the most part in proper gentility, while Willie, as the captain was called, fluttered from one job and one adultery to another.

But by 1880 Katharine and Willie were maintaining a hollow marriage—all surface and noth-
ing underneath except
ing for what Willie
afforded her—love, c
respect.

Parnell in that y
Home Rule Member
ment and a curious
Born in County Wickl
a Protestant and par
(his mother was the d
Commodore Charles
and he was educated
bridge, where he ac
invincible upper-class
cent. To his politic
poraries, he was colc
man seemingly withou
yet a splendid tac
orator who could weld
movement out of squa
tions and arouse a D
ence to paroxysms of

When Parnell moved
O'Shea's home in
suburb, their liaison v
discreet; but gossip h
it is, their secret di
very long. Besides,
were bumbling and
their attempts at c
Victorian society was
pared to accept su
provided the lovers dic
an open scandal.

Among the first tc
news was Willie, liv
miles away in Lon
Marlow makes it
Willie, so long as his
not compromised and
kept full, was willin
blinkered cuckold. K
Katie as everyone
paid off for 10 years
ing Parnell three chi
one said a word for

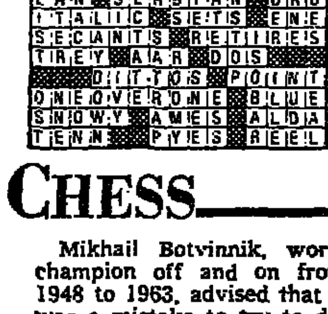
What turned this i
scandal? Mrs. Marl
(convincingly to me)
was persuaded to s
Katharine came into
and he wanted more
she was willing to
He won, of course.
charge of adultery wa
to controvert.

A scrupulous biogr
an authority on Irish
the 19th century—"C
cott and the Irish"
previous book—Mrs. M
ably tells American
more than they may v
about the parliament
ing over *Home Rule* I
I think that she also
Parnell's mastery o
political scene, which
divided than she allo

These enthusiasm
Marlow aside, she ha
definitive and readab
restoring Katharine
married Parnell in 1
place as a too-expect
imaginative, often-to
torian heroine. Mrs. M
us valuable insight
world we came from
heritage we bear.

Mr. Whitman is
of The New York

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



CHESS
By Robe

Mikhail Botvinnik, world champion off and on from 1948 to 1963, advised that it was a mistake to try to develop an openings repertoire that would be all-inclusive. A few choice openings, certainly not more than three or four, should be studied in depth for each event, but, he thought, to go for greater comprehensiveness would be to invite shallow thinking.

But what about the other extreme? Such a successful player as Ulf Andersson, a 24-year-old Swedish grandmaster, seems to get along *with only the Reti Opening as* White and the Kings Indian, Nimzo-Indian, and Scheveningen Sicilian as Black.

In event after event, his *opponents see the same stuff* coming at them, but they don't seem to be able to do much about it. In the 12th Capablanca Memorial tournament in Cienfuegos, Cuba, Andersson took another first prize still employing his shopworn, conservative but hardy openings arsenal.

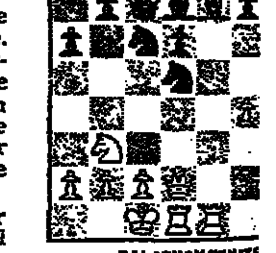
Pointless Sacrifices

It proved good for 10 victories and seven draws, giving him a 13½-3½ score that forced two Russian grandmasters, Evgeny Vasyukov and Yuri Balashov, to bite the bitter dust of a second-place tie with 12½-4½. Balashov, in his encounter with Andersson, strained himself to damage that omnipresent Scheveningen Sicilian by sacrificing material, but all that got him was his only zero in the score table as the young Swede made the whole endeavor look ridiculous.

Meeting the dangerous Keres atack, 6 P-KN4, with 6 . . . P-KR3 encourages White to press for 9 P-N5 by proceeding with 7 P-KR4 and 8 R-KN1; however, Andersson, with 8 . . . P-KR4, was ready to lure Balashov into the unpleasant 9 P-N5, N-KN5; 10 B-K2, Q-N3.

After 10 B-KN5, Andersson's 10 . . . N-B3 was an

ANDERSSON/BLAC



BALASHOV/WHITE

Position after 18 . .

improvement over 1
Q-B2 as in Vasyukov
Manila 1974; And
idea was to waive th
for the more aggres
velopment 11 . . .
when 12 N/4-N5 c
sharply rebuffed by
N-K4, followed by
P-QR3.

Thus Andersson w
to obtain an ac
Scheveningen format
16 . . . O-O-O, but B
his head swimmin
thoughts of a quick
17 N-Q5, the point be
after 17 . . . PxN; 18
black QN could nc
without abandoning
tion of the KB.

Nevertheless, A
showed that no retr
required; his 18 . . .
BxN, P-B3 reversed
by hanging up B
QB. Of course, Bala
obtain almost materi
ity by his continui
moves 20-24, but And
bishop pair was sc
positionally that t
sian's rook-plus-paw
had a chance to dem
its value.

Balashov's resigna
seem to have been pa
but there was noth
he could do for hi
KBP at move 32. And
threat was 32 . . .
R-B2, B-R2 and meet
by 32 R-Q2 would
lowed the powerful
B-K5, followed by
Q4, winning in a w

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Balashov	Black Andersson	White Balashov	Black Andersson	White Balashov
1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 N-N3	P-QR3	23 NxR
2 N-KB3	P-K3	13 O-O-O	B-Q2	24 RPxP
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 B-N2	Q-B2	25 Q-Q4
4 NxP	N-KB3	15 KR-K1	B-K2	26 R-Q2
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	16 P-B4	O-O-O	27 K-N1
6 P-KN4	P-KR3	17 N-Q5	PxN	28 R-B2
7 P-KR4	N-B3	18 PxP	NxP	29 P-R3
8 R-KN1	P-KR4	19 BxN	P-B3	30 R/2-B2
9 PxP	NxRP	20 BxN	BxB	31 R-Q1
10 B-KN5	N-B3	21 N-Q4	PxB	32 Resigns
11 Q-Q2	Q-N3	22 N-K6	Q-Q2	

Controversial Leader Replaces Virdon

Martin Is Named Manager of Yanks



Associated Press.

OLD FRIENDS—New York old-timers Whitey Ford (left) and Mickey Mantle (right) share light moment with Billy Martin, new Yankees manager, at Shea Stadium.

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—On a day dedicated to baseball memories, the New York Yankees reached into their rich past yesterday and named Billy Martin as manager, replacing Bill Virdon.

The switch marked the climax of a week that began with the Yankees losing a doubleheader to the division-leading Boston Red Sox and ended with an abrupt changing of the guard. In between, the Yankees pursued Martin to the trout streams of Colorado and finally signed him as manager at 1:30 o'clock in the morning just after the team had won its third straight game on the field.

The 47-year-old Californian, the controversial "brat" of Casey Stengel's infields in the 1950s, arrived in New York on Friday evening, just 10 days after he had been dismissed by the Texas Rangers. Virdon was dropped officially at 1 a.m. after an evening of rumors and Martin was signed half an hour later. He was unveiled as the new manager yesterday morning and he took charge of the Yanks during their 29th annual oldtimers reunion in the afternoon.

Virdon, meanwhile, appeared at the stadium and cleaned out the little office he had occupied since joining the Yankees last year. He left 20 minutes later with another year left on his contract but with no job and with the Yankees in third in the American League's Eastern Division, 10 games behind Boston.

Then Martin moved into the office beneath the first-base grandstand. He will wear his old uniform with the large No. 1 embroidered on the back and he will chase the dream of revival that has haunted the Yankees since their last pennant in 1964, while the Yankees continue to pay Virdon for not managing.

"We're not blaming Bill Virdon for a thing," said Gabe Paul, president of the team, the man who pursued Martin to Colorado and back last week. "This is just an exciting move that became possible when Martin became available. You don't contemplate things like this, they just happen. No one game or series made us think of changing."

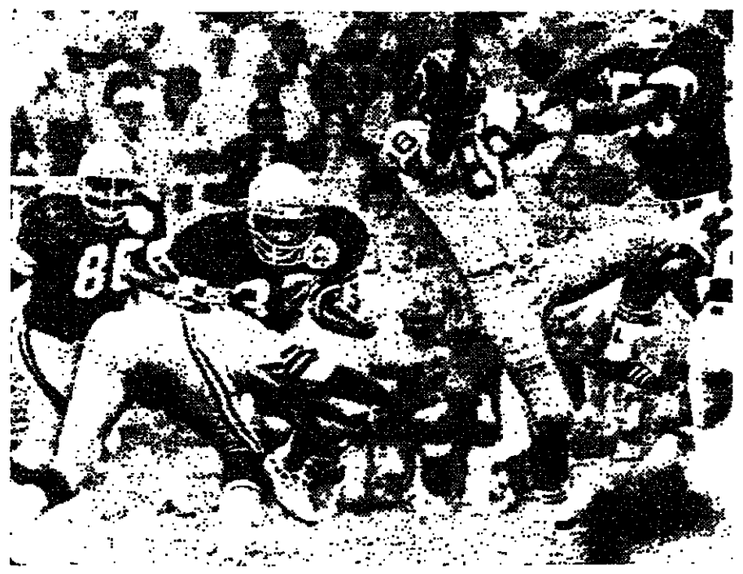
"I was shocked when I was deposed by Texas," Martin conceded, reviewing his melodramatic change of fortune. "They had me doing too many things, like sitting in on board meetings, making trades, running the whole club. Then when my father-in-law telephoned me and told me the Yankees were trying to reach me, I had a different type of shock.

Proud to Be Back

"I was out there on a mountain in Colorado fishing with my family, and how they ever found me, I'll never know. But I'm very happy, very proud to be coming back to New York. Every manager feels very low when he's fired, and every time they fired me in the past, people said it would be the last time I'd ever manage again."

But for Martin, changing uniforms has been a way of life since the Yankees promoted him from their Kansas City farm club in 1950. He played second base for them for seven seasons and appeared in five world series, then was traded in 1957 chiefly because he was considered "a bad influence" on Mickey Mantle and other stars.

In the next five years, he played on six teams, then became a phenomenon as a manager. He won the American League's Western title with the Minnesota Twins in 1969 but was dismissed after a series of disputes. He won the Eastern title with the Detroit Tigers in 1972 but again was dismissed after more disputes. And last year he led the Rangers to a strong second-place finish in the West but was dismissed July 21 after another wrangle.



AP.

Bengals' Tom Casanova knees his way past Redskins' Tom Grant.

Redskins Win in NFL Exhibition

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 3 (WP).—The Washington Redskins opened the NFL exhibition season yesterday with a 17-9 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals in the Pro Football Hall of Fame game.

The most encouraging aspect for most Redskin players and coaches was the team's running game, which showed signs of resembling the kind of attack evident in 1972.

The Redskins rushed for 136 yards, averaging 3.6 yards a carry.

Quarterback Joe Theismann suffered what appeared to be a minor injury to his left elbow. He was tackled for a safety on his second play of the game by Royce Berry as he tried to scramble out of the end zone in the third quarter.

The injury was diagnosed as a sprain of the left elbow. "I'll be ready for Atlanta next week," Theismann said.

With Bill Kilmer opening at quarterback and playing two periods, the Redskins rolled up 197 yards offense in the first half. They scored on a 48-yard touchdown pass to Charley Taylor and Mark Moseley's 34-yard field goal.

Kilmer completed 11 of 16 passes for 130 yards, directed the touchdown drive that covered 79 yards in nine plays and moved his team 96 yards in 17 plays leading to Moseley's field goal. It gave the Redskins a 10-7 halftime lead.

Steelers Beat All-Stars

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Joe Gilliam came off the Pittsburgh bench to throw two touchdown passes in a span of 6 minutes in the fourth period Friday night to give the favored Steelers a come-from-behind 21-14 victory over the College All-Stars.

A record punt return of 88 yards by Western Kentucky's Virgil Livers aroused the crowd of 54,562 —most of them rooting for the collegians—in the second period, giving the Stars a 14-7 advantage.

Then the collegians, coached by Southern California's John McKay for the second time, stood off the professional challenge in the third period and drove starting quarterback Terry Bradshaw out of the contest after he had been sacked six times for a total of 35 yards.

But Gilliam, a major cog at quarterback for the Steelers in their drive to the Super Bowl championship last January, wasted no time once he came into the game.

Reutemann Wins Grand Prix Race

By Bernard Kirsch

NUERBURGRING, West Germany, Aug. 3 (IHT).—Just when the driving was becoming a bit strange, Carlos Reutemann and Niki Lauda made sacrifices today and their unusual rituals led to blessings.

Reutemann, once with a reputation as a wild driver, sacrificed speed for the sake of finishing the West German Grand Prix and he won the race. Lauda, too, learned that the fickle track here known as The Ring was not to be tested and he carefully drove to a third-place finish, virtually clinching his first world championship. Finishing between them was Frenchman Jacques Laffite, a quick learner who drove a Williams to his first six grand prix points. Fourth was Welshman Tom Pryce in a Shadow, fifth was Australian Allan Jones in a Hill, sixth was the Ensign of Gijs Van Lennep, and seventh, just missing out on the scoring, was Lella Lombardi in a March—the only woman on the grand prix circuit.

Lauda's third-place give him four points and 51 for the season, 17 more than runner-up Reutemann. The 26-year-old Austrian was on his way to a nine-point victory when the tire plague hit his Ferrari. But his fast-working crew needed but 19 seconds to change the flat and he came out of the pits in fourth place and worked his way to third.

World champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil lost his chance of successfully defending his title less than two laps after the start when debris on the course, mostly oversized pebbles, punctured a tire on his McLaren. Twice more, he was forced into the pits and, after the third time, he didn't come out. He had learned his lesson too late.

Today school taught: Go slow and stay on the middle of the track because the shoulders held stones. At least 10 of the 25 starters in the race were forced to stop with disintegrated tires and only nine Formula-One machines finished the event.

Reutemann, in a Brabham, said that he knew he wouldn't win today until strange things started happening and the cars that were in front of him—Lauda and Clay Regazzoni in Ferraris and Patrick DePailler in a Tyrrell-Ford—got out of his way and disappeared into the pits. Then, with the inherited lead, Reutemann went even slower than he had been, moving before because the temperature of the car had risen to 115 degrees. The heat outside was only 90.

"I don't know if I'm lucky or a good driver," said the 33-year-old Argentine. "I do know the engine got too hot and I had to sacrifice power to finish the race."

He completed the grand prix in 1 hour, 41 minutes 14.1 seconds, an average speed of more than 139 kph. (117 mph), and more than 1:37 ahead of Laffite. It was the Argentine's fourth grand prix victory in 53 starts and his first triumph this season after two seconds and two thirds.

Lauda has four victories, a second and a third in 11 races and was given help yesterday in his championship quest when the constructors decided not to go to Mosport for the Canadian Grand Prix, which leaves only races in Austria, Italy and the United States.

The constructors have been in a financial hassle with the Canadian organizers. In the past, the sponsors of the U.S. and Canadian Grand Prix paid the expenses to bring over the 25 or so grand prix teams from Europe. This year, the constructors said, the Canadians didn't want to pay their share.

It may be a big step toward having the United States stage two grand prix races next year, the one regularly held in Watkins Glen, N.Y., and the one Long Beach, Calif., would like to stage.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS

1. Niki Lauda, Austria, 51 points; 2. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, 34; 3. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, 33; 4. James Hunt, Britain, 25; 5. Carlos Pace, Brazil, 24; 6. Jody Scheckter, South Africa, 19; 7. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland, 16; 8. Jochen Mass, West Germany, 14-1 2; 9. Patrick Depailler, France, 12; 10. Jacques Laffite, France, 6; 11. Mario Andretti, United States, and Tom Pryce, Britain, both 5.

GRAND PRIX RESULTS

1. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, Brabham, 1 hour, 41 minutes, 14.1 seconds; average speed 139.47 kph
2. Jacques Laffite, France, Williams-Ford, 1:42:51.5
3. Niki Lauda, Austria, Ferrari, 1:43.37.4.

Saturday: *Mets Tighten NL-East Race*

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Jon Matlack tossed a five-hitter and Wayne Garrett drove in two runs and scored twice to help the New York Mets defeat the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday, 8-0, for the third straight game and brighten the chances of a three-team race for the National League East Division championship.

The victory put the Mets only six games behind the division-leading Pirates, whose margin over second-place Philadelphia slipped to 3 1/2 games. Since the All-Star break, the Pirates have won only eight while losing 10.

Matlack, gaining his 13th victory in eight decisions, struck out six and did not walk a batter.

Expos 4, Phillies 3

At Montreal, Nate Colbert hit a pinch-hit three-run homer in the bottom of the ninth inning to give the Expos a 4-3 triumph over Philadelphia.

Rookie Tom Underwood was coasting along on a five-hitter going into the ninth and got the first batter out, but Tim Foli and Barry Foote followed with singles. Pepe Frias went in to run for Foote, and Colbert, batting for Tony Scott, hit Underwood's first pitch over the centerfield fence.

Dale Murray, 5-5, pitched an inning of relief to pick up the victory.

Braves 8, Padres 6

At San Diego, Darrell Evans hit his 15th homer of the season with one out in the top of the 15th inning to break a 6-6 tie and give Atlanta an 8-6 victory over the Padres.

The marathon required four hours and 41 minutes, making it the longest game in the National League this season.

Reds 1, Dodgers 0

At Los Angeles, George Foster hit a solo homer in the fifth inning to carry Cincinnati to 1-0 victory over the Dodgers behind the pitching of Tom and Clay Carroll.

Foster's homer came off Dodger loser Andy Messersmith (13-8). It was his 11th of the season. It also was one of only four hits off Messersmith and reliever Mike Marshall, who entered the game in the ninth.

Giants 8, Astros 7

At San Francisco, pinch-runner Mike Sadek scored the winning run on a wild pitch by reliever Jim Crawford with one out in the 10th inning to give the Giants an 8-7 triumph over Houston.

Dave Heaverlo, the sixth Giant pitcher, picked up his second victory without a loss with one hitless inning.

Cardinals 4, Cubs 0

At Chicago, Bob Forsch tossed a four-hitter and also squeezed home a run in leading St. Louis to a 4-0 triumph over the Cubs. Forsch, who has beaten the Cubs five straight times in his career without a loss, beat Chicago for the third time in a row this year and raised his record to 10-8.

Red Sox 7, Tigers 2

At Boston, Carl Yastrzemski's two-run double highlighted a three-run fourth inning to give the Red Sox a 7-2 victory and their fourth straight triumph over Detroit.

Fred Lynn also drove in a pair of runs and Denny Doyle extended his hitting streak to 20 games with three hits.

Rick Wise, 14-6, scattered six hits and struck out six before exiting in the 102-degree heat and giving way to Dick Drago in the eighth. Vern Ruhle, 3-8, gave up the first six Boston runs before leaving in the fourth.

Yankees 5, Indians 3

At New York, Chris Chambliss's third hit drove home the go-ahead run in a three-run eighth-inning rally that lifted New York to a 5-3 victory over Cleveland and made Billy Martin's debut as Yankee manager a success.

The victory went to Sparky Lyle, who tossed 3 1-3 innings of shutout relief after replacing starter Pat Dobson in the sixth. Boog Powell's three-run homer earlier in the inning had provided Cleveland with a 3-0 advantage.

Rangers 8, Angels 2

At Arlington, Jeff Burroughs drove in four runs with a double and his 20th homer of the year, allowing Texas to coast to an 8-2 victory over California.

Burroughs, suffering through a season-long slump, boosted his RBI total to 61 and helped Texas starter Bill Hands even his record at 6-6.

Orioles 6, Brewers 1

At Baltimore, Don Baylor and Doug Decinces hit home runs and Tommy Davis added a two-run double, sparking the Orioles to a 6-1 victory over Milwaukee for their sixth consecutive triumph.

Mike Torrez, although walking seven and hitting a batter, allowed only five hits in going the distance for Baltimore to notch his 13th victory in 19 decisions.

A's 6, Royals 5

At Kansas City, Billy Williams lined a two-out tie-breaking single in the eighth inning, scoring Claudell Washington to lift Oakland to a 6-5 victory over the Royals.

Rollie Fingers, 7-5, gained the victory after 3 1-3 innings in relief of Vida Blue before a crowd of 39,333—second largest ever to see a regular-season baseball game in Kansas City.

Twins 4, White Sox 1

Twins 8, White Sox 3

At Bloomington, left-hander Bill Butler, who took the mound with an 0-3 record and a 7.13 earned-run average, stopped Chicago, 8-3, on seven hits in the second game to give Minnesota a sweep of a doubleheader.

Bert Blyleven's five-hit pitching and run-scoring singles in the fifth inning by Jerry Terrell and Rod Carew led the Twins to a 4-1 victory in the first game.

Russians Defeat U.S. in Basketball

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union defeated the United States, 86-72, in the final match yesterday of the European section of the Intercontinental Basketball Cup in Leningrad.

The four European teams competing in the event—the Soviet Union, Italy, Yugoslavia and Greece—will now travel to play the away legs of their contests against Brazil, Canada, Mexico and the United States.

The victory put the Soviet Union at the top of the cup table with eight points from their four games.

U.S. Leads Admiral's Cup

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The United States led the 19 countries after the 234-mile English Channel race, first of the four-race Admiral's Cup series, which ended near Cowes early today.

Sunday: Cubs and Cardinals Split Doubleheader

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Willie Davis drove in four runs with a single and a homer and Ron Reed recorded his first victory over Chicago in more than three years as he pitched St. Louis to a 7-4 decision today over the Cubs in the second half of a doubleheader after the Cards had dropped the opener, 6-3.

In the nightcap, the Cards tagged Ray Burris with his fifth straight loss while Reed was raising his record to 10-9.

A double by Reggie Smith and a single by Ken Reitz gave the Cards a 1-0 lead in the second inning. But the Cubs scored three times in the fourth, climaxed by Rob Sperring's two-run single.

Davis's two-run single in the fifth tied the score at 3-3. With one out in the sixth, Smith hit his 16th homer to give St. Louis a 4-3 edge. A triple by Bake McBride and Davis's ninth homer triggered a three-run St. Louis seventh and a 7-3 lead.

In the opener, pinch-hitter Gene Hiser and pitcher Tom Dettore each drove in two runs with eight-inning singles to climax a six-run rally by Chicago.

The Cubs, who had been held to three hits over the first 7 2/3 innings by Lynn McGlothen, batted around in the eighth to tag reliever Al Hrabosky with his third loss against nine victories.

Hrabosky relieved McGlothen after a run-producing single by Jerry Morales.

Giants 5, Astros 4

At San Francisco, Gary Matthews drove in three runs with a double and a single to lead the Giants to a 5-4 victory over Houston Astros in the first game of a doubleheader.

Matthews doubled to score two runs as the Giants took a 3-0 lead in the first inning and singled when the Giants scored their other two runs in the second.

The Giants jumped on losing pitcher Dave Roberts, 6-12, for eight hits in the first two innings. In the first, Derrel Thomas singled and Bobby Murcer, Matthews and Chris Speier each doubled to score three runs.

The Giants had four singles for their second-inning runs.

Phillies 5, Expos 4

At Montreal, Tom Hutton's pinch-hit single drove home Mike Schmidt with the winning run with two out in the 10th inning as Philadelphia defeated the Expos, 5-4.

Schmidt hit a two-out double off reliever Dale Murray, pinch-hitter John Oates was intentionally walked and Hutton broke the 4-4 tie with a single to right.

Tug McGraw worked two innings of relief to improve his record to 7-4.

The Phils tied the score, 4-4, in the eighth inning on Schmidt's 21st homer with none on base.

Brewers 4, Orioles 1

At Baltimore, Bob Mitchell, Robin Yount and Hank Aaron drove in a run apiece to support the three-hit pitching of Jim Slaton as Milwaukee snapped a string of six straight losses to the Orioles with a 4-1 victory.

Slaton, 11-10, hurled six innings of hitless ball until singles by Lee May and Elrod Hendricks, sandwiched around a passed ball, ruined his shutout bid in the seventh inning.

Mitchell homered in the second, his sixth, off losing pitcher Mike Cuellar, 10-8. Yount drove in the second Brewer run in the fourth inning with a sacrifice fly after Charlie Moore walked and went to third on Mitchell's single. Singles by Bill Sharp and Aaron, divided by a wild pitch, brought in the third run in the sixth inning.

Twins 7, White Sox 4

At Bloomington, Eric Soderholm hit a three-run home run and added a fourth RBI to spark Minnesota to a 7-4 victory over Chicago in the first game of a doubleheader.

Left-hander Vic Albury held the White Sox to three hits and two unearned runs over the 6 1-3 innings he worked.

Minnesota got to Jim Kaat for runs in the first. Dan Ford led off with a single and raced to third on Rod Carew's single. Tony Oliva singled to drive in Ford, and Soderholm followed with his three-run homer into the leftfield porch.

Royals 5, A's 0

At Kansas City, Paul Splittorff pitched a one-hitter and John Mayberry hit a two-run homer, his 22d of the season in the fourth inning, pacing the Royals to a 5-0 victory over Oakland.

Splittorff, 4-6, yielded a one-out walk to Phil Garner and an infield single to Claudell Washington in the first, then retired the final 26 batters.

Amos Otis led off the fourth with a single before Mayberry blasted a pitch off loser Glenn Abbott into the rightfield seats.

Red Sox 6, Tigers 4

At Boston, Cecil Cooper hit a home run in the eighth inning to snap a 4-4 tie and spark the Red Sox to a 6-4 victory over Detroit for a sweep of their five-game series.

Cooper's homer, off reliever Tom Walker, was the third of the game for the Red Sox and gave them 100 for the season. The Red Sox added another run in the inning on a walk to Rick Burleson, an infield out and a single by Denny Doyle. Doyle, who also hit a two-run homer in the first inning, has now hit in 21 consecutive games—high in the majors this year.

Detroit had tied the game at 4-4 in the eighth inning on a two-run single by Ben Oglivie. Oglivie drove in Gene Michael and Ron Leflore, both of whom had singled.

Yankees 12, Indians 1

At New York, the Yankees backed the four-hit pitching of Doc Medich with their biggest one-inning scoring binge of the season to take a 12-1 victory over Cleveland in the first game of a doubleheader.

It was the Yankees' second straight victory under Billy Martin and their fifth in a row.

The Yankees, already leading 4-0, pushed across seven runs in the fifth inning on six hits, two walks and a pair of hit batsmen and chased Cleveland starter Roric Harrison, who took his third loss in seven decisions.

Golf

Weiskopf Leads Westchester Classic

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 3 (NYT).—A leader, even if he is on a hot streak, can have at least one poor round in a tournament, and yesterday was Tom Weiskopf's turn. The 104-degree heat melted Weiskopf's lead in the Westchester Classic from seven strokes to two.

"But I'm still in the lead," he said after a round of par 72, "and they still have to beat me. I'll win."

While Weiskopf was missing putts, a newcomer to the tour, Pat Fitzsimons, shot a 66, 6 under par for the west course of the Westchester Country Club.

At day's end, Weiskopf held the lead with 201 for 54 holes, 15 under par, and Fitzsimons was second at 203. Gene Littler, winner of two tournaments this season, shot a 69 for a three-day aggregate of 205 and third place.

Briton Triumphs in West German Open

BREMEN, West Germany, Aug. 3 (AP).—Maurice Bembridge of Britain conquered West Germany's toughest golf course today with his second straight five-under-par 69 to register a seven-stroke victory in the 105,000 marks ($40,400) German Open Tournament.

Tennis

Orantes Upset in Louisville Pro Classic

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3 (AP).—Jaime Fillol upset fourth-seeded Manuel Orantes, 7-5, 6-4, yesterday to advance to the semifinals of the $100,000 Louisville Pro Tennis Classic.

Fillol will meet top-seed Guillermo Vilas—a 3-6, 6-3, 6-0 winner over Zeljko Franulovic—in the semifinal round. Other semifinalists are second-seed Arthur Ashe, a 6-4, 2-6, 7-5 victor over John Alexander, and third-seeded Ilie Nastase, who defeated Raul Ramirez, 6-1, 6-3.

Evert in Ms. America Event Final

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP).—Top-seed Jeanne Evert and second-seed Cynthia Doerner of Australia reached the finals yesterday of the Ms. America Championship with easy victories.

Evert won her 17th consecutive singles match, defeating Kate Latham, 6-2, 6-1. Doerner advanced with a 6-2, 6-4 victory over Joanne Russell, the national amateur clay-court champion who turned pro Friday.

Track and Field

Riddick, Liquori Victors in British A.A.A Meet

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP).—Steve Riddick completed the sprint double and Marty Liquori won the 5,000 meters yesterday in the British Amateur Athletic Association Championships.

Riddick won the 200 meters in 20.81 seconds, with Ainslie Bennett of Britain second in 20.87 and Anthony Davies of Jamaica third in 21.26. Riddick won the 100 meters in 10.39 Friday night.

Horse Racing

Ancient Title Is Whitney Stakes Victor

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 3 (NYT).—On a scorching afternoon that left the horseplayers almost as tired as the horses, Ancient Title battled both the heat and high weight yesterday in the 48th running of the $83,495 Whitney Stakes.

Ancient Title, here from California to challenge Foregio for national handicap honors in a New York campaign, carried 126 pounds in the 1 1/8-mile Whitney. Ancient Title, ridden by Sandy Hawley, scored by a neck over Group Plan; favored Arbees Bay finished third, three lengths farther back.

Swimming

Hungarian Takes 400-Meter Medley in California

MISSION VIEJO, Calif., Aug. 3 (AP).—World record-holder *Andras Hargitay of Hungary recorded his second best time* in winning the 400-meter individual medley in the Mission Viejo Invitational Swim Meet last night.

Chile to Play in Sweden

SANTIAGO, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Hernan Basagoitia, president of the Chilean Tennis Federation, confirmed today that Chile's Davis Cup team would play against Sweden in the international tournament's semifinal round in Baastad in September. He said last week asked the International Tennis Federation to change the semifinal round in a neutral country because of reports that leftist activists would try to disrupt the games.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	63	43	.594	—
Philadelphia	60	46	.566	4
New York	56	48	.538	6
St. Louis	54	52	.509	9
Chicago	49	59	.454	15
Montreal	44	59	.427	17 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati	70	36	.646	—
Los Angeles	56	53	.514	14 1/2
San Francisco	54	53	.505	15 1/2
San Diego	51	57	.472	19
Atlanta	47	60	.439	22 1/2
Houston	38	72	.345	33

Friday's Results

St. Louis 9, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 8, Montreal 6 (1st).
Montreal 6, Philadelphia 4 (2d).
New York 4, Pittsburgh 2.
San Diego 4, Atlanta 0.
San Francisco 3, Houston 2.
Los Angeles 5, Cincinnati 3.

Saturday's Results

St. Louis 4, Chicago 0.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 0.
San Francisco 8, Houston 7.
Montreal 4, Philadelphia 3
Cincinnati 1, Los Angeles 0.
Atlanta 8, San Diego 6.

Sunday's Games

St. Louis 7, Chicago 4.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 3.
New York at Pittsburgh, 2.
San Francisco 5, Houston 4.
Atlanta at San Diego.
Cincinnati at Los Angeles.
Philadelphia 5, Montreal 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	65	42	.607	—
Baltimore	55	49	.529	8 1/2
New York	54	51	.514	10
Milwaukee	52	56	.481	13 1/2
Cleveland	46	57	.447	17
Detroit	46	61	.430	19

Western Division

Oakland	67	30	.622	—
Kansas City	57	49	.538	10
Chicago	51	54	.486	15 1/2
Texas	50	57	.467	17 1/2
California	47	61	.435	21
Minnesota	47	61	.435	21

Friday's Results

Baltimore 5, Milwaukee 4 (12d).
Baltimore 3, Milwaukee 1 (2d).
Chicago 5, Minnesota 1 (called after 6 innings).
Boston 8, Detroit 7.
Texas 2, California 1.
New York 5, Cleveland 4.
Kansas City 6, Oakland 0.

Saturday's Results

Minnesota 4, Chicago 1 (12th).
Minnesota 8, Chicago 3 (2d).
New York 5, Cleveland 3.
Boston 7, Detroit 2.
Baltimore 6, Milwaukee 1.
Oakland 6, Kansas City 5.
Texas 8, California 2.

Sunday's Games

New York 12, Cleveland 1.
Milwaukee 4, Baltimore 1.
Minnesota 7, Chicago 4.
Boston 6, Detroit 4.
Kansas City 3, Oakland 0.
California at Texas.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis ..... 100 010 010—3 12 0
Chicago ..... 000 004 000—4 8 2
Denny, Gibson (6) and Simmons; Bonham, Wilcox (5), Fratting (8), P. Reuschel (9) and Sutcher, Mitterwald (8). W—Denny. L—Bonham (10-7). HR—Monday (14th).

(First Game)

Philadelphia .. 011 100 020 2—6 11 1
Montreal ..... 000 400 110 0—6 9 1
Christenson, Hilgendorf (8), Garber (8) and Oates; Blair, Demula (8), Scherman (8), Murray (8) and Foote. W—Garber (5-8). L—Murray (4-5). HR—Parrish (7th), Taylor (15th).

(Second Game)

Philadelphia .... 010 300 000—4 10 1
Montreal ..... 400 010 10x—6 7 0
Lonborg, Hilgendorf (2), Schueler (8), Garber (8) and Boone, McCarver (8); Carrithers, Scherman (5), Murray (8) and Carter, Foote (8). W—Scherman (3-4). L—Hilgendorf (2-2). HR—Dwyer (2d), Jorgensen (10th), Schmidt (20th), Carter (14th).

New York ..... 000 220 000—4 7 1
Pittsburgh ..... 000 200 000—2 4 1
Stone, Apodaca (7) and Stearns; Brett, Tekulve (5), Glusti (8) and Sanguillen. W—Stone (3-2). L—Brett (7-3).

Atlanta ..... 000 000 000—0 3 2
San Diego ..... 010 000 03x—4 5 0
Niekro (11-3) and Pocoroba; Jones (14-6) and Kendall.

Houston ..... 001 000 010—2 8 1
San Francisco . 000 100 002—3 8 1
Richard (7-7) and Mayr; Halicki (5-2) and Da Rader. HR—Montanez (5th), Speier (9th).

Cincinnati ..... 000 001 000 0—1 3 0
Los Angeles ... 000 000 010 2—3 12 0
Billingham, McEnaney (8), Eastwick (8), Borbon (10) and Bench; Sutton, Marshall (8), Hough (10) and Yeager. W—Hough (1-4). L—Borbon (6-3). HR—Bench (22d), Cey (14th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First game, called with one out in 6th)

Chicago ..... 003 000—3 5 0
Minnesota ..... 000 001—1 7 0
Wood (11-13) and Downing; Goltz (3-9) and Roof. HR—Kelly (7th).

Henderson (6th).
Cleveland ..... 000 000 101—2 10 0
New York ..... 112 001 00x—5 9 0
Ratch, Walls (3), Laroche (7) and Ellis; Hunter, Martinez (8), Tidrow (9), Munson. W—Hunter (14-10). L—Ratch (5-6). HR—Powell (16th), Brohamer (6th).

Detroit ..... 011 000 101—3 11 2
Boston ..... 010 140 002—8 15 0
Lugrow, Arroyo (5), Pentz (9) and Freehan; Tiant, Willoughby (9) and Fisk. W—Willoughby (2-0). L—Pentz (0-1). HR—Freehan (10th, 11th), Carbo (13th), Lynn (13th), Rice (17th), Horton (19th, 20th).

Oakland ..... 000 000 000—0 6 0
Kansas City ..... 001 100 40x—6 11 0
Bahnsen, Lindblad (4), Todd (7) and Fosse, Tenace (7); Busby (14-8) and Martinez. L—Bahnsen (7-9). HR—Brett (8th).

California ..... 100 000 000—1 2 1
Texas ..... 000 000 20x—2 7 1
Figueroa, Brewer (7) and Hampton, Rodriguez (8); Perry (10-15) and Sundberg. L—Figueroa (8-8). HR—Grieve (8th), Howell (5th).

(First Game)

Milwaukee ..... 000 001 000—1 8 0
Baltimore ..... 001 010 10x—2 10 0
Champion, Travers (5), Murphy (7) and Porter; Palmer, Garland (6) and Hendricks. W—Palmer (15-7). L—Champion (6-6). HR—Davis (31st).

(Second Game)

Milwaukee ..... 100 000 000—1 5 0
Baltimore ..... 000 00[illegible] 20x—2 9 0
Hausman (2-3) and Moore; Grimsley (7-11) and Duncan.

SATURDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Chicago ..... 000 010 000—1 5 0
Minnesota ..... 000 020 02x—4 11 2
Osteen, Gossage (5) and Downing; Blyleven (10-5) and Roof. L—Osteen (8-3).

(Second Game)

Chicago ..... 000 000 102—3 7 2
Minnesota ..... 202 040 00x—8 9 0
Jefferson, Hinton (3), Gogolewski (5) and Varney; Butler (1-2) and Borgmann. L—Jefferson (2-6). HR—Oliva (15th).

Cleveland ..... 000 003 000—3 10 0
New York ..... 002 002 03x—5 12 2
Peterson, Bibby (6), Laroche (8), Brown (8) and Ellis; Dobson, Lyle (8) and Munson. W—Lyle (3-5). L—Bibby (14-11). HR—Powell (17th), White (19th).

Detroit ..... 011 000 000—2 8 1
Boston ..... 100 300 10x—5 13 0
Ruhle, Arroyo (4) and Freehan; Wise, Drago (8) and Blackwell. W—Wise (14-6). L—Ruhle (9-9). HR—Pierce (8th), Sutherland (5th).

Milwaukee ..... 000 001 000—1 5 0
Baltimore ..... 102 10x 00x—4 12 1
Colborn, Austin (7) and Porter; Torrez (13-6) and Dempsey. L—Colborn (7-9). HR—Dempsey (2d), Baylor (16th), Porter (12th).

Oakland ..... 000 140 01x—6 8 1
Kansas City ..... 100 002 100—3 11 3
Blue, Fingers (6) and Posey; Hurtey (8), Pattin, Minger (5) and Bird (8) and Martinez, Stinson (7). W—Fingers (7-5). L—Minger (0-3). HR—Jackson (27th), Williams (14th), Otis (7th).

California ..... 000 100 100—2 5 3
Texas ..... 200 000 03x—5 10 0
Lange, Hockenberry (5), Scott (5), Kirkwood (6) and Hampton, Rodriguez (8); Hand, Umbarger (6), Thomas (7) and Sundberg. W—Hand (6-6). L—Lange (14-4). HR—Garrett (15th), Burroughs (20th), Montez (2d).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York ..... 100 000 30x—6 8 0
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Matlack (12-5) and Grote; Elson, Hernandez (7), Demery (7) and Sanguillen. L—Elson (9-7).

St. Louis ..... 000 100 012—4 9 0
Chicago ..... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Forsch (14-8) and Simmons; R. Reuschel, Wilcox (9) and Swisher, Mitterwald (9). L—R. Reuschel (7-12).

Houston ..... 102 120 001 0—7 15 0
San Francisco . 100 022 100 1—8 17 3
Dierker, Cosgrove (6), Granger (7), Sosa (8), Crawford (10) and Johnson; Barr, Caldwell (6), Williams (7), Lavelle (8), Moffitt (9), Heaverlo (10) and Rader, Hill (7). W—Heaverlo (2-0). L—Crawford (0-2). HR—Joshua (15th), Thompson (3d).

Philadelphia .... 000 200 010—3 4 1
Montreal ..... 001 000 002—4 8 3
Underwood (11-5) and Oates; Renko, Scherman (8), Murray (9) and Foote. W—Murray (5-6). HR—Luzinski (27th), Colbert (2d).

Cincinnati ..... 000 010 000—1 4 0
Los Angeles ... 000 000 000—0 7 0
T. Carroll, C. Carroll (7) and Bench, Messersmith, Marshall (9) and Yeager. W—T. Carroll (4-1). L—Messersmith (13-10). HR—Foster (17th).

Atlanta ..... 022 001 000 000 002—6 12 2
San Diego ..... 300 000 100 000 000—4 16 1
Quom, Leon (2), Sadecki (6), House (3), Beard (12) and Pocoroba; Freisleben, Folkers (3), Tomlin (4), Priscella (5), Greif (10), McIntosh (12) and Davis, Hudley (9), Ivie (15). W—Beard (4-0). L—McIntosh (3-10). HR—Evans (15th).

Observer

The Backward Clock

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Republican conservatives are still uneasy about President Ford. He is racing full tilt toward the 19th century but they suspect his heart is still with the 20th.

A few weeks ago, when he had just overtaken Herbert Hoover and was bearing down on Calvin Coolidge, they were still so dubious about his devotion to the past that they were muttering about threatening him again with *Ronald Reagan*. To soothe them, the President had to pull off the track long enough to appoint one of them head of his *1976 election campaign*. This gentleman, a protégé of Barry Goldwater, whose conservative credentials are gilt edged, is "Bo" Callaway.



Baker

Mr. Ford then returned to the race *for the long haul necessary* to help him catch the lumbering shade of William Howard Taft in the back stretch. While he was thus preoccupied, Mr. Callaway tried to distract the conservatives by offering them a crack at the despised pelt of Nelson Rockefeller.

If Mr. Rockefeller is to get the vice-presidential nomination next year, Mr. Callaway announced, he will have to do it on his own. This invitation for conservatives *to hone their knives* for smaller game than the President was not so trifling as it may seem, for many years ago Mr. Rockefeller was commonly described as a liberal, and, though he has since recanted, the conservatives are true Bourbons in that they forget nothing. Vengeance delayed would be sweet if they could skewer him for his antique heresy, even if he is now but a piffling vice-president.

* * *

Still, the President has not rested easy. In his backward *helt through tune, he has gone* back to policies that have lain in rusty disrepute for half a century.

Faced with the worst depression since the 1930s, he has taken a line that makes Herbert Hoover *seem like a* New Dealer. Hoover at least insisted that prosperity was just around the corner. Mr. Ford, alerted that prosperity now may be on the way back, warns that it had better not arrive too soon. Why? *It might set off more inflation*, the banker's bugaboo.

All that's just around the corner in the Ford view is more *unemployment*. Like Calvin Coolidge, he holds that the business of government is business. Wheat dealers, auto makers, oil winners and such have to be permitted to go about their affairs profitably without government fuss.

It is hard to account for this reluctance by conservatives to bless their good fortune or for their visceral feeling that they might be better served with the untested Gov. Reagan, a man whose conservative reputation rests largely on his jawbone activity, a man who, after all, springs from California, the home office of radical flapdoodle.

* * *

Nevertheless, their suspicion is a fact. Perhaps it is because the Ford brand of conservatism *is too pure to be recognized* any more as the real article. Since the death of Robert Taft, the conservatives have fallen to flirting with Prussian statist ideas about tougher police work and aggressive military policies.

After the Prussian fashion, they have come to affect the glowering, heavy-browed style with which Mr. Ford's graceful geniality is so much at variance. Perhaps if he would simply quit smiling they would recognize him *for one of their own*.

It would be out of character for him to quit smiling. As a pure conservative, when he looks abroad he prefers to see potential markets rather than enemies. It is his nature to enhance the *domestic tranquility with a conciliatory* tone instead of a nightstick, if only because policemen run up the cost of government.

Will he ever succeed in winning the Republican conservatives' confidence? It seems unlikely, but it will not be for lack of effort. He will catch up with *William Howard Taft very soon* now and turn into the 1976 home stretch hell bent for the 19th century and William McKinley, the shiniest golden-oldie in the annals of sound-dollar conservatism, whom great-grandfather *gave us in 1896*.

The President will have no trouble choosing a slogan for next year's campaign. It will be "1896 or bust!"

Horse That Puts Money in the Bank for School

By James T. Wooten

BEAR, Del. (NYT)—*Not long* ago, Au Clair, a respected *but struggling school for autistic* children, was hard pressed to pay its bills here in this isolated rural village.

Today, there is money in the bank.

The difference has been a benefactor, and the benefactor is a horse.

Not just any horse, but Silk Stockings, a 3-year-old pacer that was bought in 1972 by the school's founders and directors, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mazik, in the hope that "she would, at *least, pay for her feed.*"

Actually, she has done a bit *better than that. In two years* of racing, she has won 22 times, never finished out of the money, earned $351,438—more than many persons make in a lifetime of work—and Au Clair, the Maziks' school, is struggling no more.

Some of the money has gone into the institution itself, but the couple have used most of the winnings to purchase five other horses—the beginning of a breeding operation—and a nearby 50-acre farm that is already *being used to help* support Au Clair. Both the farm and the breeding operation, the Maziks say, are aimed at providing them with the sort of financial security that will insure the school's survival.

Hollywood Story

"It's straight out of Hollywood," Mr. Mazik said as he joyfully recounted the horse's latest exploit, a $115,260 victory *in the Monticello-New York* City Offtrack Betting Classic in Monticello, N.Y.

Not only did Silk Stockings pick up the richest purse in the history of harness racing, she also set a new world record—1:57.6—*for pacing fillies and* mares, and became the hottest female on the national circuit.

"I'm telling you folks, it's straight out of Hollywood," Mr. Mazik said again.

"You said that already, Ken," his wife Claire pointed out.

"I know, I know," he answered, "but isn't it? Isn't it?"

It does resemble that well-worn screen play in which a worthy institution—a church, more often than not, with Barry Fitzgerald or Pat O'Brien in the role of the parish priest—winds up as the beneficiary of some unlikely enterprise—a bookie operation, perhaps, or a race horse named *Heavenly* Days or First Communion.

Still, given its unusual nature, one wonders whether any self-respecting producer would ever buy the Maziks' story.

Mr. Mazik is a 35-year-old, salty-talking clinical psychologist who met his wife, a psychiatric nurse, *when they were* working in a Delaware mental institution.

After receiving a graduate degree from Temple University, he became a highly paid "diagnostic expert" who could rattle *off the more than 200 causes of* mental retardation among children in less time than it took to write him a sizable check.

"Then, one day," he recalled, "I tested this kid, couldn't quite figure out what was wrong and *rescheduled him for the next* week. In the meantime, he pulled his eye out. I mean it! He actually reached in and pulled out his own eye.

"Well, I couldn't believe any child could be that selfdestructive and my guilt was just enormous. So following my usual pattern, I overcompensated. I threw myself into autism—which was what was wrong *with the boy.*"

While there is considerable debate about its precise definition, it is generally agreed that autism is an inability to pair sights and sounds. It results in an inability to speak and frequently *in a complete with*drawal that can sometimes produce self-destructive acts by the child.

Mr. Mazik's new interest led, in 1969, to the purchase of a fading, 28-room mansion, built here in the heart of Delaware's horse country by a New York *physician*, and its conversion into a school for children with early infantile autism.

The school now has 26 students, all but three of them boys, ranging in age from 7 to 17. Most of their parents are *"creative achievers,"* Mr. Mazik said.

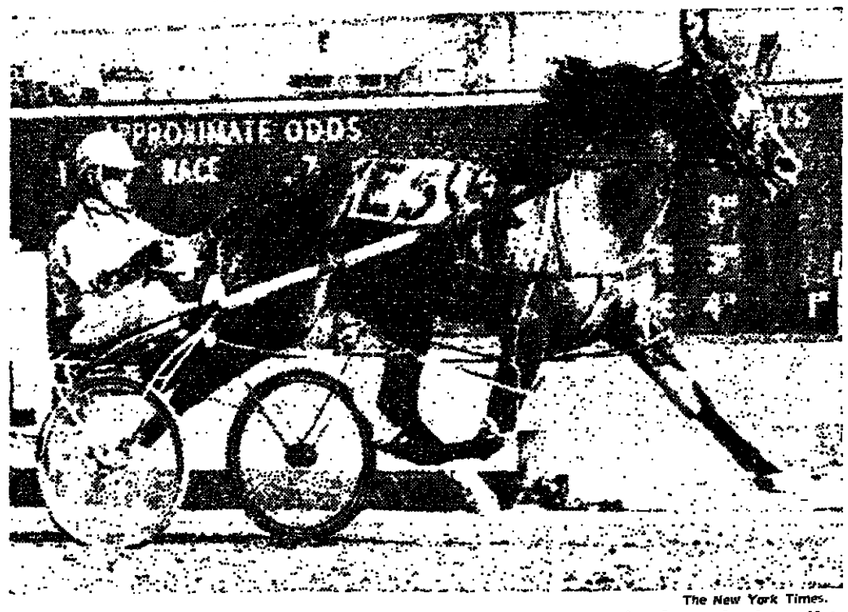
The school, a private institution, has a sliding tuition scale based on the ability of parents or sponsoring agents for each child to pay. The estimated cost per student is $14,000 a year, Mr. Mazik said, "but we have kids here paying only $5 a month."

"We wanted a teaching object," *Mrs. Mazik said, so in* 1971 they bought a 9-year-old claimer named Tugfire, a trotter that paid his bills and became part of the Au Clair educational experience.

He was the *first of several so-so horses the children came* to love, but after losing several claiming races, the Maziks decided to take a larger plunge.

Each of them is paid $10,000 annually by the Au Clair Corp. They took their salaries for one *year and went to a standardbred* sale with their eye on Silk Stockings, the daughter of Most Happy Fellow, a respected pacer recently put to stud.

Now her success story is the talk of racing circles all over *the country. She is mentioned* as the first filly with the chance to win The Little Brown Jug, pacing's Kentucky Derby, and Mr. Mazik, who has learned to speak in the jargon of the tracks, now gives visitors a detailed commentary on the *science of harness racing and his plans for the future.*



The New York Times.

WINNING FORM — Silk Stockings, driven by Preston Burris jr., winning the $115,260 race in Monticello, N.Y. Proceeds go to school for autistic children.

PEOPLE: *Miss Susann's Widower Wins $2-Million Suit*

A superior court jury in Los Angeles has awarded *Irving* **Mansfield**, widower of novelist *Jacqueline Susann*, $2 million damages from 20th Century-Fox in a suit over the movie "Beyond the Valley of the Dolls."

The suit was filed by Miss Susann, who died of cancer last year, and Mansfield on the basis of asserted unfair competition in connection with an earlier movie, "Valley of the Dolls," from a novel by Miss Susann. "Valley of the Dolls" grossed more than $30 million, according to the suit, and "Beyond the Valley of the Dolls," which was not a Susann product, allegedly exploited her success to gross more than $20 million.

The studio, it was charged, did not take reasonable steps to disassociate the second film from Miss Susann, and that's the way the jury of seven women and five men saw it.

* * *

Connecticut Gov. **Ella Grasso** has been given the traditional license plate No. 1, but she says she will put it on her bicycle. She doesn't believe in riding in a limousine.

When she was given the official plate last week, she said: "It's all academic because there's no No. 1 car. I'll put it on my bicycle." She is driven during her official duties in a state police sedan which carries a standard license plate.

* * *

Reversing her notion that she and **Greg Allman** "made a mistake" when they married July 9, **Cher Bono** has withdrawn the divorce action she filed nine days later. The television entertainer, who is 29, and the rock singer, aged 27, had often been seen together recently.

* * *

Evangelist **Billy Graham** wound up a 10-day campaign in Brussels that attracted over 100,000 people and said there is a new mood among young people all over the world.

"Solzhenitsyn has said recently that young people in the Soviet Union are asking more and more questions that materialism cannot answer," Graham said in an interview with the Associated Press. "That is also true in Western Europe."

Graham spoke after his last address to more than 10,000 persons, many of them young, in which he proclaimed the values of biblical teaching and the need to turn to Jesus Christ to solve modern problems.

Graham held his late-evening meetings at the Heysel stadium,



Gov. Ella Grasso

... *No. 1 bicy*

a concrete sports oval whe preached from a flower-bede podium, with the suppor choirs, an organ and a piano

* * *

Soviet javelin thrower **Donins** was reunited with American wife and daughte Los Angeles Saturday night a 14-month separation. Do a Latvian, married **Kathy** in 1972 after visiting the U States with the Soviet track *field team. But Soviet au*thities had refused him permi to leave the country until cently.

* * *

Richard Juneau won the division of the World Champ ship Watermelon Seed Spi Contest in Weatherford, O Saturday, but at 55 feet 2 in he was two and a half feet of **Russ Foster's** world record in 1973.

* * *

Golda Meir, former Is prime minister, withdrew he million libel action against C mentary magazine in Manila federal court last week. same suit is still pending in court. No explanation was able from Mrs. Meir's New attorneys. Mrs. Meir, in *suit filed in both fe*and state courts, denied she unwittingly gave Stalin formation in 1948 and 194 young Soviet Jews, leading their deaths in concentra camps. The allegation was by **Lev Navrozov** in an ar published in the August edition of *Commentary*.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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